VOLUME XL.

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1,000 Twilled Silk Parasols, size 22 and 24-inch, at \$1.50, and \$1.75.

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The fine Passementeries and Gimps advertised Sunday to be on sale Monday at 11 a. m., did not arrive till 2 p. m. The thousands of Ladies who have been waiting to make their selections can now find the largest stock, the best variety, and most effective styles ever shown by any House in America, together with the lowest prices ever named.

Paris Novelties at \$4, \$5, and \$6 a yard; others are positively

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There is no vinegar so paiatable and wholesome as absolutely genuine cider vinegar, and there is none so difficult to obtain. There is no ringar to absolutely genuine cider vinegar, and there is none so difficult to obtain.

Nine-tenths of all the so-called cider vinegar is merely cheap vinegar colored with burnt sugar to give it the appearance of cider vinegar, and is destitute of the appearance of cider vinegar, and is destitute of the apple aroma or flavor belonging to strictly

W. H. SCHUYLER. FINANCIAL ald make early application.
THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

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in fire-proof rooms. For perfect safe-ty leave your Furs or address to send for them with BARNES, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Latest Fase of the Important Contest at Springfield.

The Hon. Green B. Raum to Be Proposed as Temporary Chairman.

No Business to Be Transacted by the Convention

Until the Contest in Cook County Is Definitly Settled.

The Anti-Third-Termers Confident of a Majority in the Con-

Who Will Vote in Favor of the Admission of the Regular Delegation.

Logan Gathers in a Large Force of Machine Bulldozers,

But Their Efforts with the Country Delegations Are Largely Unavailing,

As the Latter Are Determined to Fight for the Right.

A Two-Days' Session of the Convention Now Fully Assured.

General Presidential Gossip from All Parts of the Union.

BEFORE THE CONTEST. THE MANAGER WORKING THE DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Il., May 18.—Performances began at 5 o'clock this morning with the ar-rival of the Grant brass-band from Chicago. Storrs, with his tambourine, dancing along to its tinkling melody; Tuthill with the big drum, and Swett with the cornet, came down under guard of Sieriff Hoffmann. There were many other Grant delegates on the train, some of whom, however, owing to the influence of habit, art off just the other side of Joliet. The long train of sleepers was filled with Chicagoans, the bulk of them, ance contrasted wonderfully with that of the bolters. There was not much conversation nor much cordiality between the two sections on the way down. Each crowd kept to itself, and Mr. Storrs was generally allowed to rehearse his argument in peace to his own set, except once, when Ar-thur Dixon got hold of him and floored him, the tambourine music being unable to hold its own against the eloquence of facts. Breakfast over, the entertaining part of the day be-gan. It was impossible to follow or keep record of the beautiful permutations and

combinations which resulted from the fact that there are five offices to fill with for each place, and that each candidate has to make an alliance with either the Grant or anti-Grant forces. It will be seen that the 13-15-14 puzzle presents no mach attractions as this game, and that any attempt tions as this game, and that any attempt to work a given man into a given place and keep him there is very chance work. Last night it was very much Cullom's way, even though he was unwell and unable to put in any work for himself. Next to him seemed to be Fort, who had something in hand with which to trade; and next, possibly, Rinaker, whose geographical position made him dangerous, since if there were to be any stampede from Cullom, and Rinaker could hold his own, the central countries. could hold his own, the central counties might go streaming over to him. Late last night Mr. Farwell and Dave Little served notice on Cullom that he would have to make his choice between the two rings, and that there could be no divided allegiance. If he was going to lift his hand against Farwell Hall, or if his folks were going to take an unfriendly attitude in the matter, then wo be unto them. They knew that Cullom

HAD A LABGE FORCE which he held well in hand, and that it was in his power, if he pleased, to destroy the alleged Grant majority, and admit all the Farwell Hall men. Cullom knew that if he did this he could rely on the gratitude of Cook County, where there was no strong opposi-tion to him save that growing out of his failure to remove the inefficient State Agent at the Stock-Yards, a point which Mr. Shortall, who is here, is making the most of against him. But Cullom also knew pretty well that the admission of the Farwell Hall people would make Grant in the minority in the Convention, and bring down on him the swift wrath of the Logan people, both now and hereafter. He had had offers and threats from that side, also, for it was vital for them to hold him, and he did not know between the two which to choose. One side presented the ninety-odd from Cook; the other offered to make a commination which would turn over to him Ridgway's Egyptians and some other delegates; so, while the Governor received a commint crowd, in Room 8 at the Leland, and his face was bright and

his face was bright and

HIS MANNER UNCONCERNED,
there must have been a fearful amount of
thinking going on inside of him. Rinaker,
according to all appearances, was inclined to
coquet with Logan on the hypothesis of
Cullom and Farwell Hall coming together.
At least Dick Rowett, of Macoupin, one of
his supporters, was making himself unnecessarily conspicuous by his advocacy of Logan
and his assertions that that person did not
want to be a "boss" of the Republican party
of Illinois. "No," observed Thomas, of St.
Clair, "he is not boss' yet; but he wants to
be, and we do not intend to allow it."

All the other candidates were combining and
dissolving, uniting and severing, until it became a maze without a plan, the only certain
thing being that no conclusive trade had
been made by anybody. The soul of Tom
Needles, the Auditor, was vexed over the
candidacy of Swigart, of Kankakee, and he
bestirred himself to see whether it was not
yet possible to make an alliance with Farwell Hall. It may be said, parenthetically,
that the canvass conducted by the many candidates has been a strictly temperance one.
There has not been any display of figuor,
and the bar has

DONE A SMALL BUSINESS
compared with ordinary gatherings of this
sort. The heart of the anti-tobacconist HIS MANNER UNCONCERNED,

would sink, however, for every candidate has a cigar box, the contents of which are villainous, and since all serve up the same brand they stand on an equal footing in the estimation of the non-political visitor. brand they stand on an equal footing in the estimation of the non-political visitor.

The morning train brought in a number of country delegates—men from Iroquois, Kankakee, Carroll, Grundy, and other northern counties,—and enabled the figurers to revise and correct to a certain extent the calculations of the preceding day. The returns did not exactly satisfy Logan, and he and his followers concentrated themselves on this one point, which was to secure from the delegates in those Congressional districts in which Grant had a majority pledges that they would vote for those men for members of the Committee on Credentials whose names were down on the Logan slate. It was stated to them that this was a small thing to do, but it was equal to conferring a great favor to Logan. These unhappy pledges have been made to a certain extent by men who see and admit

THE DANGER AND ILLEGALITY
of admitting the Palmer House crowd. Logar then expects that his majority of the
Committee will bring in a compromise report
giving his set a matter of thirty odd delegates, and that with the National tendency to
favor a majority report, the inclination of
most men to listen to any proposal which
savors of compromise, and the influence of
the committeemen among their district delegates in favor of their report, he may be able
to get something which he cannot otherwise
attain; and yet during the morning, while
working desperately to get this small quota
from Cook, they were keeping up the old
brag that they had a majority of 140 to
to 170. The country delegates, it was discovered this morning, had been pretty generally
reached, first by the other side, copies of Chicago papers containing garbled and distorted
statements as to the bolt having been mailed
them, and their first impressions derived from
these misstatements were adverse to the regular delegates. They were not much inclined even to discuss the subject, their evident unwillingness to go into it showing in
many cases that they had made up their
minds to stick by Logan, right or wrong.
Others, however, took and THE DANGER AND ILLEGALITY

READ THE PRINTED STATEMENTS BRAD THE PAINTED of the surprised to find how grossly they had been deceived. The steady labors of the regular delegates were also productive of great good delegates were also productive of great good. surprised to find how grossly they had been deceived. The steady labors of the regular delegates were also productive of great good. Some delegates, country merchants, on finding that Mr. E. G. Keith, whose house they well knew, was one of the persons who had been described to them as "turbulent disorganizers," and that Long John, very beisterous and very disreputable, was one of the "bulldozed lambs" of the Palmer House restaurant, owned up that the only decent thing for them to do was to vote to let in the regulars from beginning to end. Some of the Grant men, however, were very bitter and tried to stir into activity the old prejudice against Cook Country which has so often shown itself in the Legislature and in conventions. They were met, however, by the information that they had been perpetually howling over the "machine" in Cook and the corruption of party politics there; and yet now, when an effort has been made to secure honest primaries, and when the "machine" has been pretty effectually smashed, they were the first ones to come up to the support of the system of politics they had so often denounced. They were also

that if they could persuade the present Democratic allies of Grant to stay at home election-day it might go well with them and the ticket they nominated after putting out the Farwell Hall delegates, but if Democrats did not stay home these Grant men might look for a Democratic majority in Cook County this fall of 20,000, and where would the State be then? The delegates from Cook rung it into the ears of the candidates and of the countrymen that if any one of their number was left out by any so-called compromise they would stay out, accompanied by all who chose to follow them, and the State ticket and everything else might go to the devil, and then the candidates would deprecate this harsh language and counsel harmony, and express the hope that wiser counsels would prevail and that all would yet be peace. The advantage and the believes underly and her all weathers. and that all would yet be peace. The advan-tage of boldness, audacity, and push has all along been on the side of the regulars. The other fellows are mum, or when they open their heads are quickly shut up. Their work is done underground and shuns the sun-

who called this morning on the resident Senator from Illinois was Col. W. H. Thompson, of Chicago. Logan knew, of course, that he was anti-Grant, and was one of the Farwell Hall delegates. Two years before Logan had heard an incidental remark from Thompson, to the effect that if his vote would make Washburne Senator he would not give it to him. The remark had reference to some old matter which it would take too long to tell. Logan remembered Thompson's remark, and began the conversation after the following pleasant and winning way:

"You are a G—d d—d pretty fellow to come down here in favor of Washburne, when two years ago you said you would not yote for him to make him a hog reeve."

"I am not so narrow between the ears," said Thompson, "that I cannot sink individual preferences when the general good requires it." AMONG THE GENTLEMEN

"You be G—d d—d," said Logan; "you are making a fight on me."
"I rise above you," said Thompson. "I am in favor of that man whom I believe it is for the best interests of the party to nominate."

nate."

This touching little interview gives an idea of the way in which Logan looks at things THE APPEALS HE IS MAKING.

THE APPEALS HE IS MAKING.

Standing up in the centre of his room, his coat off, the sweat dropping from his face, he repeats again and again the complaint that this is a fight on Logan; that it is a transfer from Chicago to Springfield—from ward primaries to a State Convention—of a personal contest waged against him. Yesterday afternoon Humbleton, of Knox, took in a couple of delegates from that county—Blaine men—to pay him a courteous call. Very much to their surprise, Logan made them a set speech about a quarter of an hour long, in which he dilated on his personal grievances and the alleged faction fight that was making on him, and wound up with the glittering generality that he would rather go down to his grave, wrapped in the colors of Grant, than live enveloped in those of any other man. The visiting delegates were greatly stiffened in their opposition to Loganism.

A CRY FOR HELP.

LOGAN IN DIRE DISTRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—When Logan discovered last evening that the third-termers were in a very narrow neck of woods, without any immediate prospect of getting out, he telegraphed far and wide through the State for aid. It was the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us, for we are sore distressed." The message was sent to the Collectors of Internal Revenue and Postmasters all around. Lucien Crooker, the jolly little Collector of the Aurora District, pony interesponded promptly at noon to-day. He re-pudiates any business here except to push the fortunes of his friend, Ace Matthews, candidate for Attorney-General. Those who know that Crooker received the Collectorship at Aurora in consideration of his services dur-ing the last Senatorial campaign will not be-lieve that Matthews was the sole object of his advent. Howard Knowles, Collector of his advent. Howard Knowles, Collector of Peoria, also turned up on the same train with Crooker. Although Peoria County de-clared for Blaine, Knowles has come over here at the bidding of the boss, with the hope of seducing some of the delegates with promises of Gaugerships or such like for themselves or Triends. The venerable Dick Whiting, ex-member of Congress, and at one time Collector of the Peoria District,

time Collector of the Peoria District,

ESCORTED HIS SON-IN-LAW KNOWLES.

He is aiding the latter in his missionary labors. Dick claims that he has just arrived from his ranche in Kansas, and is on his way to Morgan County to buy cattle. As Morgan County is nearer Kansas than Springfield, his little explanation may be deemed rather gauzy. "Long" Jones, Collector of Sterling, continues to put on his best licks for the third term, and draws his pay from Uncle Sam at the rate of \$14 per day. Gen.

Tilson, Collector of Quincy, promptly responded to the cry for help, and is here working might and main for the third term. Willis, the Collector of the Massac district, came up to stiffen the Exyp-tian backbone. Merriam, the Collector of this district, is at work for Grant for "all this district, is at work for Grant for "all it is worth." At the last Senatorial fight he feebly advocated the claims of Gen. Orlesby, and for this Logan attempted to decapitate him, having promised the office to Tom Mitchell, of Bloomington. Merriam's personal appearance in Washington and earnest pleading removed the ax from an exceedingly close proximity to his official head. Some months are the was convosed to the third

onths ago he was opposed to the third Now he is a Grant shrieker, and a somewhat insignificant tail to the Logan kite. It is

Now he is a Grant shrieker, and a somewhat insignificant tail to the Logan kite. It is thus that the cohesive power of public plunder is responsible for many otherwise curious freaks. The rural Postmasters and many would-be candidates for the Legislature, all of, whom feed on Logan's approbation, circulate from pillar to post through the corridors of the Leland, and do their best to persuade the Blaine or Washburne men that the only way to be saved is by joining the Conkling-Logan Army of Salvation.

Among the eccentricities of the campaign must be mentioned the presence of those two stanch old Democrats, Moses Wentworth and Con Mahoney. Both are working for all they are worth for the Grant boom. Mahoney has already received his reward, a clerkship in the Chicago Post-Office. Wentworth expects to be either a Gauger or Vice-Consul at an English penal colony. Heinfeldt and Kneffner, of St. Clair County, both Washburne men of the most pronounced type, have been doing magnificent missionary service among the German delegates who are scattered through the State. To them was thoroughly explained the Cook County trouble, and all to a man

to stand by the Farwell Hall delegation first, last, and all the time. Equally good service was done in other directions, and right among the Grant men. Randolph County, in which is situated the notorious Southern Penitentiary, sends seven delegates instructed for Grant. Five of these men, who are rigid disciplinarians, and believe that bolting should be severely punished, have promised to stand by the right and vote for the admission of the Farwell Hall delegation. The Du Page County delegation contains one man who will do likewise. The other four were captured by Census Supervisor Wright by the usual means. The most of the Rockford delegation, although there is only one Blaine man in it, have promised faithfully to support the Farwell Hall delegation, on the principle that in this country majorities must rule.

Senator McClellan, of Galena, was perambulating the corridors all day exhibiting a dispatch from Washburne reiterating what he has said all along, and nothing more. The Grantites had it printed in handbill form and scattered around town, but it fell as flat as a bottle of last year's champagne with the cork

THE BOGUS DELEGATES FROM COOK

THE BOGUS DELEGATES FROM COOK met at an early hour this morning and passed a resolution pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention on their claims to seats. Judge Settle's backer appends his name to the manifesto.

In the Washburne headquarters Bluford Wilson has put up a large oil-painting, with portraits of Washington and Jefferson, "the first anti-third-termers." Underneath the portraits of the fathers are extracts from their writings denunciatory of a third term. It is quite an effective work, but it ought to be hung in the main corridor of the Leland.

THE ANTI-THIRD-TERMERS PORGING AHRAD RAPIDLY.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., May 18.—The latest adspringfrield, Ill., May 18.—The latest advices to night are singularly hopeful, and indicate the good work which has been done by the anti-Grant managers during the day. From present appearances they will have a majority in the Convention on the vital question, the adulission of the regular Cook County delegates. They now expect to secure a majority of the Committee on Credenticles: they is a light of the sixteen districts. tials; that is, nine of the sixteen districts which will, from present appearances, be represented on that Committee. There is a shadow of a doubt as to one district, but even with that lost it would tie the Committee and put them on an equal footing with their opponents as regards reports. Even if they lose this doubtful district they still expect a majority of delegates when it comes to voting on the of delegates when it comes to voting on the of delegates when it comes to voting on the adoption of the reports. To secure this majority a couple of trades have been made. Such matters are naturally kept secret, but the drift of things appears to indicate that one of them is with Rinaker, who controls at first hand or through Morrison, who is not a real candidate, a number of votes which have generally been understood to be for Grant, and which may remain so

AFTER THE FARWELL HALL DELEGATES
ARE LET IN,
but their votes then will be of comparatively little importance. It is also understood that Fort's district will elect an anti-Grant Committeeman. It stood eighteen to eighteen, with one German holding the balance of power. He, it is understood, is all right. It is also understood that some Tazewell County delegates who favor Harlow will vote all right, with the understanding that George R. will be duly grateful. There are other negotiations on foot which may make certain gotiations on foot which may make certain some things now doubtful. Cullom's friends assert that he is able to stand by himself without making an alliance with any one; but the impression is that he will stand with Logan. But while there is thus great ground for encouragement, the Logan men are equally active, and are probably also engaged in trading. Logan to-night is stiffer than he has been at any time. and says that the unit rule must and shall be enforced. "I want it understood," said he, "that the majority in the State Convention has its rights, and it does not intend to be deprived of them."

rights, and it does not intend to be deprived of them."

The Cook County regulars have been solid as a rock all day, and those who for various reasons felt inclined to remain in, if some were expelled, are now as determined as the others to stay out if it becomes necessary. The assurances of active aid from other quarters than St. Clair makes it not improbable that, if it becomes necessary for the Cook County men to leave, a good leader can fetch a large number of delegates off to join them. It has been suggested by some that they do not leave the hall, but remain in their seats, and hold the other Convention then and there, or that their innecting might be held at the place designated in the call of the State Central Committee.

HARMONIOUS.

Central Committee met in the Leland House to-night, all present except two or three members. Long Jones presided, and Dan Shepard filled the Secretary's chair. The session was a very harmonions one and did not leave Secretary's chair. The session was a very harmonious one, and did not last any length of time. Green B. Raum, of Golconda, Pope County, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was unanimously chosen to act as Temporary Chairman. It was then agreed that all the Congressional districts—those embraced in Cook County excepted—meet in the morning and each select its representative on the Committee on Credentials. The Convention will be called to order promptly at noon. The names of the Credential Committee will be reported and then an adjournment will be had. No other business will be done until after the Committee on Credentials shall have reported its findings to the PRICE FIVE CENTS.

who favor a compromise are very outspoken in their opinion that the reporters should be in their opinion that the reporters should admitted. The pronounced Grant men are opposed to it as the violation of an oir opposed to it as the violation of an meetings of convention committees should be strictly private. The anti-Grant men will make no objection to the selection of Raum, who is believed to be fair. The only surprise is that in view of his being a Federal of he should accept the position. EVERYTHING TORKING SMOOTHLY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—The St Central Committee held a very harmonic meeting this evening with all the memb

A resolution was then unanimously adopted providing that no one be admitted to the hall except by ticket; that none of the contesting delegations be admitted to the door of the hall, but be given tickets to the galleries, and that tickets for the remaining seating capacity of the hall be equally divided among members of the Committee.

It was also decided to

DEPART FROM THE USUAL n account of the contest in Cook Co Instead of calling the delegates tog 10 a. m. by Congressional districts a to select district delegates and men members of the Committee on Cre

ANOTHER RECESS WILL BE TAKE! days' Convention now se

THE DELEGATE

Following is a list of delegates

William S. Waite.

A. W. Boyden, George Bogart, H. M. Trimbie, C. Gray.

D. O. Martin, W. A. Wilkins. A. H. Reed, R. D. S. Filson.

W. H. Thompson, Enfield D. Moore, P. R. Corcoran, George E. White, George A. Johnso

O. W. Osgood,	George H. Abbott.
W. N. Brainerd, B. Callahan, Andrew Huis,	CRAWFORD. B. B. Longnecker.
	CUMBERLAND. Phillip Everhart.
C. W. Marsh, Andrew Beveridg Chas, Gilchrist,	Geo. S. Robinson, e, Jr., Abraham McCrea, Chas. A. Hubbard,
Isaac Kirpatrick, John Lyne,	Wm. Jackson.
E. Dillon, A. Haynie,	J. J. Starkey, G. W. Beil.
Thomas E. Bundy J. C. Walker,	DU PAGE.
J. G. Wright, L. L. Hight, P. L. Leidemann,	A. H. Wiant, Lewis Ellsworth
George Hunt, J. M. Bheets, J. C. Besier.	H. Van Sellar, J. W. Fisher, James M. Tate, Jr.
James Earbart, Charles Churchill,	MOTIS Emmerson.
W. M. Abraham, J. P. Condo,	Benson Wood.
E. M. Ashcraft, J. M. Whiteman, Albert Griffith,	J. W. Springer.
W. H. Williams,	W. W. Hoskinson. FULTON. C. B. Snively.
A. H. Smith, John A. Gray, J. D. Beahm, William Mellor,	C. E. Snively, H. H. Orendorf, F. B. Gregory, Jordan Parker, John Matthewson.
g. Mille,	GALLATIN. Dr. G. Gordon.
J. K. Sharon, W. W. Arneid, W. W. Ward.	Blaine Delegation. D. Carmichael, D. Cuibertson, W. M. Fry,
S. G. Russel.	W. M. Fry, A. B. Eillingham. GRUNDY. C. Grant, John Allison.
William E. Hopkin 8. H. Dewey, C. M. Lyon,	HAMILTON. George Suttle.
P. P. Newcomb, C. Y. Long.	J. H. Pinlay, 8, 8. Gray, J. H. Bullock,
William Full, J. S. Ewell, Charles Cook,	A. D. Barber.
Col. J. G. Ferrel. T. J. Maxwell, Paul D. Salter.	J. W. Brock.
Thomas Nowers, J. George E. Walte, J. H. Pierce,	HENRY. 6. T. Howe, John P. Hand, William H. Shephard, M. M. Ford, O. W. Newell.
O. P. Emery. C. N. Whitney,	IROQUOIS-
Addison Goodell, Thomas Vennum, S. B. Waiton, J. P. Palmer, J. B. Wilson,	J. H. Jones, John H. Koplin, B. H. Durham, H. W. Snow.
J. B. Wilson, Issac Clements, P. A. Prielsitt, George Smith,	JACKSON. — Lee, — Hartman.
E. B. Garrell,	JASPER. J. R. Johnston,
C. D. Ham, H. F. Stephenson,	Russell Brown.
James Burke, L. G. Wilkinson,	C. C. Buzby.
A. M. Jones, J. Fassett, J. B. Brown, J. W. Parkinson,	J. C. Spare, H. C. Gann, John Buckley.
James A. Viall, John S. Crum,	JORNSON. L. F. Walker. KANE.
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H. S. Hudson, E. W. Texton, D. R. Ballou, P. A. Sanford, W. Swigart, C. E. Hambleton, M. Reece, R. W. Milles, C. H. Matthews, David Carsy, John R. Douglas, T. C. Slusser, James Policek, William H. King, Thomas M. Stevens H. M. Wagner, B. F. Shaw, W. S. Frost, Charles Ingals, E. E. Chase, J. C. Corbus, Francis Bowen, H. L. Taylor, Henry Gunn, H. A. Butler, N. McIntyre, J. C. Ames, S. S. Lawrence, B. E. Robinson, S. A. Hoyt, J. H. Funk, D. McIntosh, F. J. Fields, John Strong, J. C. Taylor, E. D. Blinu, E. S. W. Haworth, J. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, J. H. Taylor, E. D. Blinu, E. S. W. Haworth, J. H. Wolf, W. T. Burgdort. W. A. Haskell, W. E. Bell, A. W. McCarl, Maurice Marcoot, N. S. McKee, J. C. Carlyle, Bannes, John Cunningham, J. S. Jaokson, N. Moore, G. F. Wightman, A. Carlyle, Bannes, John Cunningham, J. S. Jaokson, N. Moore, G. F. Wightman, A. Carlyle, Bannes, John Genn, W. H. McCord, J. W. Aikenhord, J. W. Branson, Jerman Tice, W. D. Crasig, J. R. Bassett, Robert Genno, J. W. Branson, Jerman Tice, W. D. Crasig, J. R. Bassett, Robert Genno, J. W. Branson, Jerman Tice, W. D. Crasig, J. R. Bassett, Robert Genno, J. W. Branson, Jerman Tice, W. D. Crasig, J. R. Bassett, Robert Genno, J. W. Branson, J. R. Bassett, R. Bass	KENDALL. A. D. Newton, W. J. Stephens. KNOX. H. P. Wood, W. Seldon Gale, J. W. Allen, J. W. Allen, J. W. Allen, J. B. McCalmont, J. A. McKenzie. LAKE. Robert Harrison, J. A. Mason, Charles H. Ferry. LAWRENCE. Amasa Roberts. LER. J. A. Hawley, Samuel Dysart, W. E. Ives, W. J. Guffin. LA SALLE. JOSEPH Hart, S. R. Lewis, Alex Bruce, T. D. Brewster, Henry Mayo, E. F. Bull, John Wadleigh. IVINGENON. J. E. Morrow, M. A. Bangs, J. B. Parsons, Thomas Spofford, LOGAN. Levi Dickerson, John T. James, W. H. Kretzinger, MACON. D. C. Shockley, J. R. Mosser, A. Hamilton, er, A. G. Harris. MACOUPIN. R. Rowett, T. M. Metcalf, E. W. Hayes, E. T. Dane, MACOUPIN. C. Guelliek, Frank Squires, J. A. Barmsback, J. B. Gibson, A. W. Jeffrey, MARION. C. Guelliek, Frank Squires, J. A. Barmsback, J. B. Gibson, A. W. Jeffrey, MARION. C. W. Hayes, E. T. Dane, MARION. T. W. Forshee, R. D. Noleman, MARSHALL. F. S. Potter, B. Davidson MASON. T. W. Forshee, R. D. Noleman, MARSHALL. F. K. Granger, E. E. Ayer, G. H. Clayson, C. V. Chandler, G. W. Chandler, G. W. Chandler, G. W. Granger, E. E. Ayer, G. H. Clayson, C. T. Lawrence, C. C. Lawrence, C. T. Lawrence, C. T. Lawrence, D. G. B. Bodyeick, D. H. Bodyeick, D. R. Bodyeick, D. H. Bodyeick, D. H. Burden, W. H. R. Burden, W. H. R. Burden, W. H. R. Burden, D. C. Bardshaw, MERARD. J. R. Walker. MERCR. P. Petrie, D. W. Sedgwick, D. H. Burden, D. H. R. Burden, D. H. Burden, D.

sion of the Cook County delegation. It is was it amounted to the surrender of the whole cause.

THOMAS, OF ST. CLAIR, concurred with Raster. All were opposed to the "boss" system. The exhibition of it in Spingfield was a most disgusting one, and repugnant to all sense of manhood. He knew certain men who would vote for the regular Cook County delegation. They disagreed with those men on all things except one, and upon that depended the victory or defeat of the Republican party. They had to be men enough to meet the crisis, now that it had arisen. In order to meet it, they must be organized. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Blaine men, to see what persons should be selected to manage the affairs of the opposition to Grant on the floor of the Convention. [Applause.] The motion was agreed to, and the Chair named Thomas, of St. Clair; Raster and Anthony, of Cook; Mo-Fadden, of Macoupin; and Edsall, of White-sides. Anthony, of Cook, sald he was satisfied from information he received that the straight-out Farweil Hall delegation would be admitted if they stood firm. [Applause.] All the Grant men would not stand by Logan [applause], who had appealed to those in the southern part of the State on the ground that the contest was a personal one. When it was explained to these Grant delegates that the delegation was elected by the people, and that a certain class of men were trying to steal in another delegation, elected by fifty-elight bolters, they said they would not permit it, and Grant men from the central portion of the State had told him the same thing. The Blaine men were with them, and if they went to the Convention with a bold front they would win the day, as there would be enough fair men there to vote down bolting in this State. [Applause.] A. D. Pierce. T. Stiger, T. H. Clark, Dan Hogan. H. H. Spencer, T. B. Echols, H. J. Swindler. Jeff Darley. John E, Detrich, W. H. Smith, D. R. McMaster. W. G. Honey, Charles J. Childs, D. H. McFarlan, J. G. Metendorf, W. T. Prunty, J. H. Johnson. T. J. Robinson, W. C. Sweeney, S. H. Velka, J. M. Christy, J. W. Morgan, John J. Jones. J. W. Mitchell. E. R. Babcock, George N. Black, George M. Brink P. S. Carter, John Fourch, J. W. Wilson. CHUYLER. W. J. Larash, Alex Prather. J. M. Leighton, H. Chase, C. E. Woodward, L. S. Seaman, W. C. Headon. egates, but only entitled t William Chew, T. E. Ames, B. B. Cutter, AT THIS POINT Secretary Roberts, of the Blaine caucus, entered the room and announced the appointment of a Conference Committee and also that the Blaine delegates resolved to stand by the Washburne delegation to the end of the contest. [Applause.]

Keith, of Cook, offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved. That the Washburne delegates express their thanks to the Blaine delegates for their message, desiring to cooperate with them and all others in the interest of fair-play and and all others in the interest of fair-play and justice.

Emery, of Peoria, made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that if Grant were nominated at Chicago Peoria County would go Democratic by 1,500 majority. He would say nothing about Blaine, but Washburne would carry the county. [Applause.] There were twelve delegates from there who would vote to admit the Farwell-Hall delegation. [Applause.]

Thomas, from the Conference Committee, returned, and said there was no want of harmony. They had agreed on the course to take, but time was needed to fix the details. Had the caucus enough confidence in the Committee, owing to the impossibility of making a report, to allow them to proceed in their own way? A motion to let them go ahead was agreed to. The caucus then adjourned. Jonathan Merri R. P. Jennings, R. D. Smith. O. E. Freeman. R. B. Stinson, L. T. Dickinson D. Wallace, J. W. Newian, F. W. Rankin, R. H. Davis, J. W. Daie, W. R. Jewell, I. N. Wilcox, P. T. Martin, C. M. Swallow, Joseph Thomp

WABASH.

B. B. Green,

Ross Graham, E. G. Parker,

N. C. Thompso A. M. Kelsey, A. C. Spafford, Oscar King, D. W. Day, D. E. Adams, Ford, Stark,

R. S. Gordon,

W. S. Wier, C. W. Boydston A. S. Smith.

Leslie Darley.

L. E. Dillman, Allen Carpente H. H. Stasser, Fred Wilkee,

WASHBURNE CAUCUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.-The Washburne men held another caucus in the County Court room in the old State-House this even-

ing, the attendance being very large. On the wall back of the Chairman's desk were por-

traits of Washington and Jefferson with mottoes. The gathering was called to order a little after 8 o'clock by Gen. Kueffner, of St. Clair, who presided at the previous meeting. Baldwin, of Whiteside, was chosen At the suggestion of Mr. Anthony, of Cook, the Secretary called the roll in order to ascertain who were present, it being decided where delegates were absent to fill

the vacancies with alternates. The responses were as follows: Cook, 43; Lee, 2; Macou-

were as follows: Cook, 43; Lee, 2; Macoupin, 3; Champaign, 2; Madison, 3; Washington, 1; LaSalle, 1; Whiteside, 9; Monroe, 2; Adams, 3; and St. Clair, 12. Total, 81.

In addition to these there are four Cook, fifteen La Salle, one Washington, one Whiteside, one Adams, two Vermillion, two Peoria, one Marshall, three Macoupin, two Ford, two Clinton one Hannock two Colestanted.

two Clinton, one Hancock, two Coles, -total,

Manahan, of Whiteside, being called on, said that the delegation was instructed for Washburne, and also to vote for the admis-

sion of the Farwell-Hall delegation. [Applause.]

speaking of the situation, said the point was how to utilize their force to the best advantage. There were two cases, the special one of Cook, which would not at first have a vote in the Convention, and the other that of their friends outside. The Washburne men were pretty well agreed as to what they would do if not admitted. What were the outside friends going to do? The question to come up was not as to Temporary Chairman, because that was settled by custom, the State Central Committee naming the man, but

WHATEVER KIND OF TRICKERY

thirty-four,-making

A STRONG RALLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus

A BLAINE CAUCUS.

STIRRING SPEECHER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—The Blaine aucus was held at the Circuit Court room. Delegates mingled with outsiders, so that it was impossible to ascertain the exact number of either, though the best judges put the number of Blaine delegates at 200. A large number, of course, have not yet arrived in the city, so that the figures given do not give an absolutely correct estimot give an absolutely correct esti-mate of the Biaine strength. Gen. Steve Hurlbut called the meeting to order, and Gen. E. N. Bates was chosen to preside. Gen. Hurlbut said there were men in the State, he was sorry to say, who were so arrogant as to proclaim that they could get along in this campaign without the imperial County of Cook. He wanted to tell such gentlemen that they were

fearfully mistaken.

Col. Abner Taylor thought the time for Col. Abner Taylor thought the time for talking had passed. He therefore moved the appointment of a committee to act in confunction with a committee to be appointed by the Washburne men to manage their common interests. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed as such Committee: E. B. Blinn, of Logan: A. Goodell, of Iroquois; Judge Smith, of Champaign; Joseph Robbins, of Adams; William Jackson, of Rock Island; Col. A. N. Waterman, of Cook. The Secretary was directed to communicate this action to the Washburne men. Mr. J. F. Lawrence, of Chicago, moved that the caucus send a greeting to the Washburne men, and inform them that it was the purpose of the Blaine men to work in conjunction with them to the end of the contest. The motion was carried unanimously.

Ira Abbott, of McLean County, thought they had met to devise ways and means to seat the Farwell Hall delegation. He had found that a great many fair-minded Grant delegates would vote to admit that delegation. Willard Woodard, of Chicago, was called

willard Woodard, of Chicago, was called upon. If the Farwell Hall delegation was admitted, he said,

THE STATE WOULD BE

anti-third term and anti-Grant.
Col. I. H. Elliott, of Bureau, said that a great fraud would be attempted to-morrow upon the metropolis of the State, but it would be resisted by the people from the would be resisted by the people from the country.

Gen. Case, of Scott, spoke on the subject of "bolters," and showed that the action of the Cook Country minority if sustained would encourage future bolts.

Secretary Roberts read the resolution transmitted from the Washburne caueus, which was received with great applause.

C. G. Bradshaw, of McLean, condemned the Farwell Hall secessionists.

Kirk Hawes, of Chicago, stated the case with his usual force and clearness, controverting the sham pretenses put forth by the apologists for the "bolters."

JUDGE SMITH,
Chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with the Washburne men, returned at this point and reported that they had been taking such action as would result in the final success of their cause. They would appoint certain persons to act in the capacity of leaders in the Convention and indicate a line of policy to be carried out. The caucus then adjourned.

A GRANT CAUCUS.

whatever kind of trickery or deviltry there might be in that, there was this great fact, that the Committee on Credentials was not nominated by the Temporary Chairman, but by the Congressional districts, eachhaving a member. The principal question was how many delegates opposed to Grant could get on the Committee. A great deal had been done among the honest friends of Grant, men who were not the slaves of Logan and bound hand and foot, and he could say that some Congressional districts which the followers of Grant count upon would be represented by men who were not opposed to the admission of the regular Cook County delegation. No, there was a majority of Logan men—he did not call them Grant men, because.

THE FIGHT IN THIS STATE was against Grant A SLIM SHOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—A caucus of Grant delegates was held to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. About 700 persons—delegates, alternates, and citizens of Springfield—were present. The meeting was called to order by John A. Logan, holding somebody's proxy, on whose nomination Robert Lincoln was elected Chairman. Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., was chosen Secretary. Mr. Logan asked all who were not in sympathy Lincoln, was elected Chairman. Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., was chosen Secretary. Mr. Logan asked all who were not in sympathy with the cause of Grant to mithdraw, inasmuch as it was a private meeting of the delegates for the purpose of conferring as to action to be taken to-morrow; but, owing to the difficulty of sifting the sheep out from among the goats, this was abandoned. The Secretary then started to call the roll in order to find out who were present. At first it was intended to take an exact census of the caucus, but Gen. Logan, who didn't wish to show his hand, stopped that before more than one or two counties had been called. The following counties did not respond at all: Bond, Brown, Carroll, Cass, De Kalb, Effingham, Hancock, Knoz, Lake, Logan, McHenry, Marcer, Ogle, Peoria, Rock Island, Saline, Stark, St. Ciair, Tazewell, Union, and Whitesides.

TROM SOME COUNTES—
notably McLean—the attendance was much smaller than had been anticipated. From THE FIGHT IN THIS STATE

was against Logan rather than against Grant
—on the Committee. Then the query was,
How were they to act? According
to present estimates, their friends
had a majority to vote down an
adverse report and adopt a possible minority
report. If, as then, the battle was won. If
not, then came the question of action,
which was to be determined by the
outside delegates. The Cook County delegation had formally resolved,
if refused admission, to accept
no compromise, because compromise would
be a surrender [applause], to carry the case
to the court of appeals, the National Convention. If the delegation was to be squelched
by the deviltry of John A. Logan they
wanted to know the reason why, and to
have the whole Nation as a jury. [Applause.] Defy a packed National Convention
to vote against them? If it did, that was the
end of the Republican party. If it did, it
meant
THE ELECTION OF WHOEVER

Sangamon there were but three present, and from Kane three. It was moved that a committee of five be appointed for the preparing a program of action to be submitted to the caucus at a meeting to be held at half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Tha motion was agreed to and the Chair subsequently appointed as such Committee Messrs. Callahan, of Crawford; Grant, of Grundy; Neff. of Stephenson; Crawford, of Winnebased; and Metcalf, of Madison.

Senator McClellan, of Jo Daviess, read a dispatch from Mr. Washburne, already published, and stated the circumstances under which he had telegraphed for the dispatch.

Emery Storrs made a clap-trap speech, which was but slightly applauded. He was followed by Senator Logan, who made a speech explaining and trying to justify his course in coming to Illinois during the pending contest on the ground that he was a citizen of the State, and was here as a matter of duty. He had nothing to gain personally, and asked nothing. Then he

and asked nothing. Then he

WENT ON TO STATE

that from authentic information Gen. Grant
had received out of 379 votes necessary to
a nomination, 330. The forty-two of Illinois would give him 381. The enemies of
Gen. Grant were making a fight on
him in his own State for the purpose
of destroying him, because, although, even if
not indorsed by Illinois, he succeeded in securing the nomination, yet it might lead to
his defeat, and would at all events be a scandal and a reproach to the State. Gen. Grant
could not only carry New York, but he
had every reason to believe could carry some
of the Southern States. The New York
Convention had Indicated that in its opinion
Grant could carry New York. They must not
be scared by talk about a bolt. He didn't
think there would be any. They were asked
by the vall of the National Convention to send
forty-two votes as a State, and, if so, they
were asked to select them as a State. If Mr.
Blaine got the Convention to-morrow, and
had a majority, he himself would make a
motion that he have

EVERY VOTE FROM THE STATE.

motion that he have

EVERY YOTE FROM THE STATE.

He believed in a State being united in a Convention, as without unlef it smounted to nothing. The force of the support given by Illinois to Mr. Blaine four years ago had been broken by the fact that on the first ballot four delegates voted against him, the number growing with each succeeding ballot. When they went to the Convention again they must vote unanimously. If Blaine got this State he was entitled to forty-two votes, and if Grant had a majority of the Convention he was entitled to every one of the votes which it cast.

A speech was next made by Stephen ADouglas, Jr., which was vigorously applauded, far more so than were those of Logan or Storrs, which preceded it, or those of Filley and Swett, which followed it.

STATE OFFICES.

THE LATEST SITUATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—There has SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—There has been few changes in the status of the candidates for State offices. Ridgway has been working with great industry, and gained several accessions from the ranks of the doubtful delegates. His friends now claim that he has secured eighty votes. Senator Hamilton, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has been gaining largely all day, and his friends now insist that he has secured enough votes to give him the nomination. For Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General the situation remains practically about the same. Swiger, the Kankakee condidate for Auditor, seems to be giving Needles sufficient cause for a little extra work, but the latter has the pole, and will doubtless receive the nomination.

IN CHICAGO.

EXCEEDINGLY DULL. The interest in political affairs seem to be centered all in Spring 1 at the present time. Everybody, whether Democrat or Republican, seemed to be locking towards the action of to-day's Convention. There seemed to be an impression among some people that there would be a bolt unless justice was done Cook County, and that two sets of delegates to the Chicago Convention and two gates to the Chicago Convention and two State tickets would be rominated. To such action, however, there was a decided objection, as it would give the Democrats too good a chance to earry the State and county next fall. At the Grand Pacific there were but few politicians about, and these few seemed to be of but one opinion, and that was, that the Farwell Hall delegates would

submit to no compromise.

At the Palmer House quiet reigned. The At the Palmer House quiet reigned. The headquarters of the Grant crowd were literally deserted, and thefew who were around during the day did not feel so confident of success unless they got a share of the Cook County delegates. A number of the leading Democrats appeared to be engaged in getting up a boom for Seymour. The opposition to Tilden seems to be on the increase. Perry H. Smith, even, it is said, is not very confident of his success at Cincinnati, though he is doing his level best to get up a Tilden delegation to go to Springfield. Mr. F. H. Winston, on the other hand, does not feel at all confident as to "Sly Sammy's" strength, and does not believe that the Sage of Granmercy Park can be elected, even against Grant. Senator David Davis is finding many followers, and from present indications a mixed Democratic delegation will go to Springfield from Chicago. The Democrats seem to ignore the State ticket, and will make their fight entirely on the Presidential ticket. So far, only one Democratic candidate for Congress is openly in the field, and that is Perry H. Smith, Jr., in the Third District. He has the support of the Young Democracy.

that is Perry H. Smith, Jr., in the Third District. He has the support of the Young Democracy.

The pilgrimage to Springfield continued unabated yesterday. Everybody who could raise money enough to pay his fare, or had "influence" in any quarter by which he could secure a pass, went down to the seat of war.

It was the last call, and the fag end of the procession was not devoid of the element of smothered enthusiasm that has marked the delegations of the past three days.

The following anxious ones left on the morning train by the Chicago & Alton route: Ald. Rawleigh, George E. White, Jack Stephens, A. N. Waterman, Capt. Fitch, Col. Quirk, Commissioner Senne, Robert E. Jenkins, Martin Howard, Marcus A. Farwell, Jim Burke, Col. Louis Schaffner, A. W. Gray, Treat T. Prosser, Constable McLinden, W. H. Nickerson, Meyer Blum, and John Fasse.

The Illinois Central train at 9:10 a. m. had on board Conrad Folz, Peter Buschwah, County-Clerk Klokke, Col. R. S. Williamson, Jessie M. Allen, Ald. Billy Young, S. W. Osgood, John Siedle, George C. Klehm, J. L. Campbell, Isaac R. Hitt, and John Stillwell.

The night train on the Alton Road pulled

Osgood, John Siedle, George C. Klehm, J.
L. Campbell, Isaac R. Hitt, and John Stillwell.

The night train on the Alton Road pulled
out of the depot with the last of the patriotic squad. The following more prominent
persons were noticed scurrying around
searching for sleeping-car berths: E. L. Waterman, of the United States Circuit Court;
Col. Perce, A. H. Dalton, West Town
Assessor Pleasant Amick, Deputy-Sheriff
Geveland, Seth Hanchett, Clerk of the
Probate Court; John A. Bell, Frank Warren, Commissioners Ayars and Boese,
Justices Matson and Brayton; Ell Smith,
Clerk of the Appellate Court; David Hogg,
Dr. Lawrence, Potter Palmer, M. J. Scrafford, W. H. Nash, Clerk of the County Committees; James J. Healy, Charley Foster, of
the Sheriff's office; Dwight Cameron,
and Elmer Wasburne. Winnebago County
was represented by the following delegation:
A. E. Smith, of the Rockford Guszette; N. C.
Thompson, Capt. Thomas Lawler, the Hon.
Waite Talcott, Sylvester Talcott, and R. F.
Crawford, of Rockford; E. E. Ayer, of Harvard; C. H. Tryon, of Hebron; and Ed
Joslyn, of Elgin.

Joslyn, of Eight.

A MEETING OF THE ELEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATS

was held last evening in the barroom of the St. Caroline's Court Hotel. There was a good attendance and considerable enthusiasm was manifested during the speaking. Mayor Harrison and a number of representative Democrats lent tone to the meeting by their presence. Mr. James Ward presided.

The first speaker was Mr. W. W. O'Brien. He spoke of the approach of the brimaries and conventions, and said he wanted to see first-class men selected as delegates. The split in the Republican ranks in this State was pointed out as a forerumner of Democratic success, and he urged the dormant he was interrupted by frequent appliause.

Judge Forrester was the next speaker. He was giad the citizens of the Rieventh Ward had started the boom for the gress contest before the Democracy, and he hoped every other ward in the city would follow their example. It was said that "Whom the gods" A MEETING OF THE ELEVENTH WARD DEM-

destroy they first make mad," and the Republican party were now mad with their long held power. He referred to the split in the rival party, and said he believed it would eventually sweep the Republican party from power in Illinois. With such a bright prespect the Democracy should remember that talk would do them no good,—work was what they required. With the right sort of planning, the Democratic party in this county was sure of success. A reference to "the best Mayor Chicago ever had" caused that dignitary to blush and smile a medest smile. The speaker predicted a glorious success for the party next November, and sat down amid applause.

Mayor Harrison was called for, and was greeted with applause on taking the floor. He said he had not thought of politics for some months past, but would take his one from the speakers preceding him. He explained the aims of Democracy at some length, and appealed to the young nen of the land to lift the party from defeat to power. The War of the Rebellion was fought over again, and the eagle soared high above the heads of the "glorious Democracy." The "man on horseback" was referred to, and was given a flerce tonguelashing. He wanted to see Grant nominated by the Republicans, as his nomination would bring success to the Democracy. The candidates for the Presidency were referred to, and, while the name of Tilden fell flat, the name of Seymour called forth uproarious applause. He deplored the use of money in politics and hoped that the Democratic party in Chicago would be defeated every time money was used to buy votes. The speaker then spoke of the light expense incurred in running the campaign which resulted in his election, and pointed out his success as an argument in favor of doing away with "the barrel." The coming Democratic primaries were referred to, and the true De

the coek county democratic central committee held a three hours' session at the Palmer House last evening, W.J. Hynes in the chair, to hear the reports of the wards as to judges and places for holding the primaries. Stewart and Hugh Maher were admitted to represent the Fifth Commissioner District. It was decided to leave the whole matter of the judges and the places for holding the primary elections to the Executive Committee, which meets at Henry M. Shepard's office, Room 19, 152 Dearborn street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Hynes, Shepard, and Mackin were appointed to hire a hall in which to hold the County Convention.

THE GARDEN CITY DEMOCRATIC CLUB of the First Ward held a largely-attended meeting last evening in the Palmer House, with Counsellor Keough in the chair. Keough offered a long series of resolutions laudatory of Carter H. Harrison, as Mayor, for his message, showing how economical his administration has been, and giving him a general send-off as a candidate for Governor or Congress, as Carter may desire. The resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to present a copy of them to the Mayor. A committee from the Union Club was present and proposed a basis of consolidation.

Mr. Hawley moved that a committee of five

was present and proposed dation.

Mr. Hawley moved that a committee of five be appointed by the meeting to confer with the Union Club Committee, to agree upon a basis of union, and to report at a future meeting. Carried. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, S. R. Keough, E. H. Tilton, Frank Klines, and Anton Bey were appointed as such Committee. After some talk the Club adjourned for two weeks.

WHAT WILL IT PROFIT? THIS IS THE QUESTION THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ASKS GRANT'S FRIENDS IN ILLINOIS.

Discussing the desperate machine efforts of the Illinois Boss to force the third-term issue down the throats of the Republicans of Illinois, the New York Tribune thus comments, under the title, "What Will It Profit?"

"There shall be a unanimous delegation for Grant from Illinois,' Senator Logan, the would be dictator of that province, is said to declare. Journals supposed to represent his behests make the declaration openly. But what good will it do? Who will gain, at this late stage of the controversy, by that performance? Apparently Senator Logan assumes that it is possible for him to do as he pleases in the matter; but he may be mistaken. If he can, however, what will he gain?

"In order to get a third-term delegation."

assumes that it is possible for him to do as he pleases in the matter; but he may be mistaken. If he can, however, what will he gain?

"In order to get a third-term delegation from Illinois, confessed and beaten bolters from Cook County must be admitted to seats instead of the delegates chosen by the voters; and, second, the custom in that State of choosing district delegates by districts must be disregarded, and the odious unit rule must be adopted and enforced. If the State Convention takes that course there will be two delegations from Illinois to the National Convention. The men who oppose the third term will appeal to the National Convention for justice, and they will show that the only pretext upon which the bolt in Cook County could have been excused was the bare suspicion that the County Convention might have done exactly what the State Convention, in the case supposed, will have done. They will say: 'If it is right to use a bare majority in a State Convention to select or instruct a whole delegation for Gen. Grant, it would have been equally right to use a two-thirds majority in a County Convention to select or instruct a delegation against him. In that case, the pretended majority in this State Convention, one for the ex-President and the other against him, what will follow?

"Each State delegations to the Chicago Convention will have one member of the Committee on Credentials. Grant will not have, at the outside, control of two-fifths of the States. The Committee on Credentials, therefore, and all other Committees raised in the Convention according to the usual methods, will be opposed to the third-term candidate. In each of these Committees the vote will be more than two to one against him. By no possible combination with the friends of any other candidate can the fhird-term people secure a majority of any committee in favor of their schemes. Under the circumstances, a quick report adverse to the third-term delegation for voting, to sustain it. What will the botters have gained?

"It is highly proba

MINNESOTA.

DELEGATES GATHERING.
Special Dispatch to The Oniongo Tribuna.
St. Paul., Minn., May 18.—The city is full to-night of delegates to the Republican State Convention that meets in the Opera-House at moon to-morrow. The sharp contest between the friends of Blaine and Windom in the the friends of Blaine and Windom in the primaries and county conventions has been transferred to the hotels, where the warmest meetings have been held in behalf of both. Windom's candidacy has grown rapidly in strength and seriousness in the past week. 'His friends are convinced that he really has a chance, and are laboring to impress that conviction upon the delegates. The tide runs largely in his favor in the latest county conventions, and many delegates formerly for Blaine are turning to the Minnesota Senator. Congressman Dunnell, who has great influence in the First District, and whose position was in doubt, came out unreservedly for Windom in a letter published this morning. In consequence he will have the nearly solid vote of the southern counties. As instructed, the delegates stand about 130 for Windom to 110 for Blaine. Changes since the arrival of the delegates here will give Windom a larger majority. Chairman Blakely, of the State Committee, estimates it from twenty-five to forty. It is certain that Windom's friends will control the Convention, and that the delegates of large will be in his favor. The districts are not so certain. In the First, Windom has a large majority. In the Second and Third his majority may be small and precarious. It is possible a contest may arise on the question of appointing delegates en masse or by districts. The former has been the custom in this State rather by consent than by an established rule. The Blaine men may try to change the custom. Caucuses of the friends of both candidates are still in session at midnight. The Blaine men are making a personal fight for delegates. The Windom men have adopted a resolution declaring Windom their preference for Prusident, and pledging all their efforts to secure delegates to Ohicago who will support his interests as a candidate against all others, first, last, and all the time. This foreshadows the instructions they will attempt to have the Convention adopt.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL. May 18.—Calls were issued to-

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS

Special Dupates to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. PAUL, May 18.—Calls were issued today for Republican Congressional Conventions in the Second and Third Districts. The
former is to be held in Farmington July 8,
and the latter in Minneapolis July 7. The
only candidate in the Third District is the
present member, the Hon. W. D. Washburn.
In the Second District the prominent candidates are Gordon E. Cole, of Faribault, and
Martin L. Chandler, of Red Wing.

Martin L. Chandler, of Red Wing.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. PAUL, May 18.—The State Republican Convention meets here to-morrow. Many delegates are here to-night. Unusual interest is felt in the event. The candidacy of Senator Windom has given an unprecedented interest to the contest in the primaries. Of the whole number of delegates chosen so far 114 are instructed for Windom, 110 for Blaine, and 10 scattering. It is thought when the Convention meets, however, Windom will be the choice of a much larger number, and will be presented to the National Convention almost unanimously as a candidate.

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SHERMAN'S HIRED MEN.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—From the outside Columbus, O., May 18.—From the outside there would appear to be nothing doing in the political field, but upon close observation it is discovered that while the public are watching Illinois with eager interest and hope that the third-term faction may be buried ought of sight, the most shrewd and adroit of the Ohio politicians are not idle, but are working quietly, and, as it appears from what can be learned from the agents of Secretary Sherman, with success which is not at all gratifying to the sworn agents of the Treasury Department. There may have been a time when the hired workers of the Secretary had some cause to base a have been a time when the hired workers of the Secretary had some cause to base a hope that their chief might be the fortunate man at Chicago, and even after the Ohio Convention, which was managed in their interest, this hope had not died out, nothwithstanding the fact that the delegation was divided, nine of the district delegates being solld for Blaine first and last, and ten certain after a complimentary ballot. But the majority of the delegates, twenty more, making thirty in

the delegates, twenty more, making thirty in all, announced Senater

BLAINE AS THEIR SECOND CHOICE,
which, so far as being of any particular service to Mr. Sherman is concerned, might have
come out openly for Blaine, as it is now fully
demonstrated that of the forty-four delegates
the Secretary cannot rely upon over fourteen
after he has been complimented. The Ohio
politicians of the Republican faith believed
that harmony might be forced and the delegation held solid for Secretary Sherman for
an indefinit time if the machine was properly managed; but, unfortunately for them, the
growing strength of Blaine, developed in
other States during the past two weeks,
has had the effect of causing the
machine men to consider whether or
no it was not about time to leave the Sherman ship and board another before they lost
all opportunity of saving themselves. It is
a peculiar trait of the average Ohio politician to be able to see breakers ahead in
sufficient time to render themselves safe, and
now there is a fresh instance of this rare
accomplishment.

THE WAIL

comes from the tried and true agents of the
Treasury head that there is an influence at BLAINE AS THEIR SECOND CHOICE,

comes from the tried and true arents of the Treasury head that there is an influence at work that is not at all pleasing to the Secretary of the Treasury. Many delegates who it was believed would stand up in the general battle at Chicago and champion the cause of the favorit son have grown lukewarm, and have even gone so far as to intimate that, while they would like to see John Sherman nominated to gratify State pride, they had but little confidence that it could be brought about; and further, the only hope of defeating the third-term faction was in going solid for Blaine, as he was the only candidate that developed a sufficient strength to bring about the desired result.

IT MAY BE STATED—

and the information is wholly derived from the agents of Secretary Sherman—that the delegation from Ohio to Chicago is growing more uncertion as a support to Mr. Sherman each day, and the oldest and most shrewd politicans recognize this fact. Even Gen. Garfield and Gov. Foster are under suspicion of having a great sympathy for the Maine statesman; and in this connection it might be said that Gen. Garfield was forced to send a telegram to his friends at the recent Convention asking them to do all in their power toward giving the vote of Ohio to John Sherman. One of the leading lights in the Sherman Literary Bureau here says that if Gen. Garfield had declined to have sent that message he would not have been chosen as delegate-at-large. Gov. Foster, it will be remembered, was also under suspicion of having too much admiration for the "Plumed Knight," and he would have been left behind had not some of the delegates changed their votes before the result was announced. IT MAY BE STATED-

IT IS NOW CHARGED by the friends of Secretary Sherman that those who were supposed to be enthusiastic are not, and that a secret move is being inaugurated at the Secretary's expense, and to the glory of Charley Foster.

It might be noted in this connection that there is a growing sentiment here that Blaine will surely be nominated in Chicago, and that no better man could be put before the people than Jim Blaine, of Maine, and Charley Foster, of Ohio.

THE SUSPICIONS
of some of Mr. Sherman's friends are not all

THE SUSPICIONS

of some of Mr. Sherman's friends are not all idle and feeble fancies, and, if half prove true, the great Secretary might better withdraw from the contest at office than be subjected to the mortification which will of necessity follow, for with a divided delegation to start with, and a majority of the delegates enthusiastic for the second choice, Blaine, it is beyond all possibility a hopeless struggle, against which all the Batemans, Moultons, and other agents in the Treasury Department would contend in vain.

BLAINE AND GRANT.

BLAINE AND GRANT.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—William E. Chandler has arrived here after his canvass of the New York City delegation to Chicago in Blaine's interest. Mr. Chandler said today that he did not see how it is possible to defeat Blaine at Chicago. He considers that Grant is already defeated, and that the talk about electing him on the first ballot is mere bluff. There will, Mr. Chandler says, certainly be serious bolts in both the New York and Pennsylvania delegations in favor of Blaine, and any reports to the contrary which may have been sent last night to St. Louis or to Springfield for the purpose of influencing the State Convention there to-morrow are not founded on facts. Mr. Chandler believes that Blaine will so into the Convention with 300 votes at the minimum on first ballot, a vote which Gen. Grant cannot reach, and that Blaine's nomination upon the second ballot is as well assured as human events can be.

It is Learned that a great many sensational dispatches were sent from here last night to St. Louis and Cincinnati, some of them even by Senstors, for direct effect upon the Illinois Convention at Springfield to-morrow. These dispatches insisted that the reports about dissensions in Pennsylvania and New York were untrue, designed only to advance Blaine's interests; that Grant would have a solid column in these States, and that there must be no wavering in Illinois. The Grant leaders here expect that State to send a united and instructed delegation with the

ant rule for Grant. There has never been a noisy a demonstration of bluff on the part there has been here noisy a demonstration of bluff the Grant men as there has thin the last three days.

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BLAINE TO COME TO CHICAGO IN PERSON. Dispatch to Concennut Guastia.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—There is a report in circulation that Mr. Blaine is considering the propriety, or rather expedience, of going to Chicago to manage his own case. Some of his friends think his presence would be of great consequence in amagnetic sense. He is reported as saying of his case in 1876, that he failed solely through bad management, and that if he had been conducting the case of a man who had come as near the nomination as he Blaine did, and failed to secure it for him, he would immediately abandon politics as a field of effort in which he was not skilled.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The time of the Workingmen's Convention this morning was taken up by wrangling over the question of appointing delegates to the National Greenback-Labor Convention, without reaching any result.

back-Labor Convention, without reaching any result.

In the afternoon the Committees on Planform, Resolutions, and Constitution reported. The platform is anti-Chinese, anti-ubsidy, anti-National banks, anti-monopoly, and favoring greenbacks, Government control of corporations, female enfranchisement, compulsory education, the creating by tax of fund to be used in assisting heads of families in settling on public lands, and the election of President and Vice-President of the United States and Postmasters by a direct vote of the people.

The constitution does not differ materially from the old one, except in providing the in addition to the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, the executive department of the party shall consist of one Club President from each county.

Additional resolutions sympathize miny clauses of the platform.

The resolution declaring Allen G. Thurman the choice of the Workingmen's party for President of the United States was adopted after a hot debate by a vote of 60 to 41. The opposition to the resolution was on the ground that it was impolite to express any preference at present, not because of objections to Thurman as a candidate.

Recess till 8 p. m.

Recess till 8 p. m.

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TILDEN.

Democratic to The Casaso Trussa.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—There an informal conference here yesterday of three leading members of the Democratic National Convention. They were Chairman Barnum, J. G. Priest, and W. L. Scot. What their business was can only be sumised, but they left this evening for New York. They discussed this, at least: that the strength of the Tilden movement has at last been felt in Washington. Members of the two Houses of Congress, who have all along been not only outspoken in their hostility to Mr. Tilden, but have insisted that the masses of the party are not with him, are becoming convinced of their mistake. During the past few weeks a number have visited their constituents, while others have mu over to New York for a day or two. These gentlemen have invariably returned with a profounder respect for Mr. Tilden's strength than they had when they went away. Those who go home find their constituents annous to fight the battle over again with the same leader, and those who go to New York for the variably report that they found themsalves there in the centre of a storm of enthusian for Mr. Tilden, the only other man spoken of in that city as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency being Mr. Bayard. The observations of these three gentlemen have shown them that, and they all have come to the conclusion that if Mr. Tildea will take the nomination he can have it.

PENNSYLVANIA. ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES. cian to be able to see breakers ahead in sufficient time to render themselves safe, and now there is a fresh instance of this rare accomplishment.

THE WAIL

comes from the tried and true agents of the Treasury head that there is an influence at work that is not at all placeture to the Section that some of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention will vote independently in disregard of the unit rule, but a distinct and precise knowledge who they have a precise knowledge who they are the section. will serve to simplify the situation and mate clear the extent to which this State is took by the third-term movement.

The following is a partial list of Pennsylvania delegates who will vote against Gen. Grant on the first ballot at Chicago:

James McManes, Philadelphia, delegate allegates.

large.
William Effiott, Philadelphia, First Ditrict. William S. Douglass, Philadelphia, First District.
William B. Leeds, Philadelphia, Second District.

Hamilton Disston, Philadelphia, Fourth
District.

William B. Waddell, Chester, Sixth Dis-

William B. Waddell, Chester, Sixth District.

Amos Gartside, Delaware, Sixth District.
Caleb N. Taylor, Bueks, Seventh District.
Daniel O. Hitner, Montgomery, Seventh
District.
Dr. S. Y. Thompson, Eleventh District.
James Hurst, Nineteenth District.
John Hays, Cumberland, Nineteenth District.
Thomas Robinson, Butler, Twenty-sixth district.
John I. Gordon, Mercer, Twenty-sixth district. trict. Charles M. Reed, Erie, Twenty-seventh

charies M. Reed, Maren, Twenty-seventh district.

Harrison Allen, Warren, Twenty-seventh district.

This list contains sixteen names. We make it up upon information which leads us to be lieve that, as far as it goes, it is correct. Then are more names that we presume should be THE VOTERS' VOICE.

WILL ILLINOIS SPEAK?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 18.—The Inter-Cocan cries frantically: "Ohio sends her delegates for Sherman, Maine, sends her delegates for Blaine, Vermont sends her delegates for Blaine, Vermont sends her delegates for Grands, Minnesota will send her delegates for Windom"; and now it asks, "Will Illinois speak?" It has argued, in common with all the newspapers and orators of its faction, that it would be ungrateful and insulting to her own citizens if Illinois did not follow in the wake of the other States and follow in the wake of the other States and nominate her "favorit son." Now, is not this a two-edged argument that will do as well for Washburne as for Grant? Wash-burne is a citizen of Illinois, and has lived here much longer than Grant. He has been more closely identified with our interests as a State, and represented us more frequently and in more capacities. If it be claimed that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, can it not be answered that neither is Grant a candidate? Grant has often said that he is not, and would not be, a candidate; and has Washburne said more, or could he say more? It is the boast of Grant's friends that it is not Grant nimself that wants the place, but the people that want him. Is not the same still more true of Washburne? Have not the people taken him up against his will, and insisted that he shall be their candidate? Is it not "a poundat movement"? a "spontaneous movement."? a "movement originating with the people."? Logan, in his Music-Hall speech, attempted to make a distinction between Bialma and Sherman on the one hand and Grant on the other, in this: that the two former were candidates "by and with their conseat," while Grant was presented by the people. Now, this distinction cannot be main-pained if the true that Grant is a candidate. "by and with his own consent," and that Washburne differs from him in that he is not; and it is not very consistent to advocate Grant's claims on the ground that he is not, ike Blaine and Sherman, a candidate, and to oppose Washburne because he is not, like Blaine and Sherman, a candidate, and to oppose Washburne because he is not, like Blaine and Sherman, a candidate, and to oppose Washburne because he is not, like Blaine and Sherman, a candidate, on the for the nomination; while Washburne alone, by their attmission, stands aloof and above the temptation, the only man whom the people want and who is not a candidate, "by and with his consent." Will Illinois speak for her own citizen, who is not his own candidate, but the candidate of hepople, presented and supported by the "opte alone?" A. Bresowes. here much longer than Grant. He has been more closely identified with our

CHURCH COUNCILS.

IN PERSON.

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The Bishops-Elect Retire from Active Work in the Methodist Conference.

Miss Willard Declines the Invitation to Address the Conference.

The New Bishops to Be Consecrated in Pike's Opera-Hall To-Day.

Memorials and Eulogies of Officers Who Have Died During the Quadrennium.

Proposition to Allow Lay Representation at the Annual Conferences.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—One of the prominent evils of lay delegation in the General
Conference came to the surface immediately after the reading of the journal this morning in the large number of whom leave of ab-tence for the remainder of the session was asked. In most cases the reserves were men are newcomers, and can scarce get hold of the drift of business before the reports are natured. Speaking of this matter, there is not much probability now of any satisfactory plan for lay delegation in the Annual Con-

plan for lay delegation in the Annual Conferences being passed at this session.

The Bishops-elect all asked this morning to be excused from further duties on the Conference floor, and their requests being granted, their places were assigned to the respective reserves. The Bishops-elect—Drs. Warren, Foss, Hurst, and Haven—ware invited to seats on the platform. were invited to seats on the platform.

MISS WILLIARD, who is said to have been a witness of the debate resterday on the motion to permit her to address the Conference for ten minutes on her temperance work, this morning sent through Mr. Philip G. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Ill., the following caustic de-

PREES OPERA-HOUSE, Tuesday Morning—To the General Conference—HONORED BRETHEREN: It is the judgment of many of your members who championed the cause of women in yesterday's debate (in whose judgment I concur) that I had better state to you, with hearty thanks for the final vote that I decline to use the hardsarped ten minutes allotted me. Suffer me, however, to explain that, having been sent here as a fraternal visitor by our Women's National Society, and moreover having so often spoken before ecclesiastical bodies upon their earnest solicitation, and never having attended a General Conference before, I had no idea of the strong opposition that would be manifested, or I would not have listened to the generous friends who urged the matter on your attention. Your sister in Caristian work, Frances E. Willard, President Women's National Christian Temperance Union.

It is but just to the Conference to say that no cause during this Conference has been more bunglingly managed than hers. The preamble to the resolution of invitation was very offensive, and not a word in the paper mentioned the fact that she came under appointment of her Union. The fact of her being a woman, and one so highly esteemed by the Conference, was the potent cause of the final vote, and the spirit of the Conference was, "We cannot open the door for this person without opening it to other causes, and, on principle, we cannot begin the practice." Evidently we cannot begin the practice." Evidently Miss Willard is possessed of the Idea that it was "the cause of women" that was before the body, while evidently they were not of her opinion.

THE EPISCOPACY. THE EPISCOPACY.

The report of the Committee on the Episcopacy on a Colored Bishop, consisting of the resolutions published in The Tribune order of the day for Thursday at 10 a.m. There is no present probability of the report being approved by the Committee. The most that will likely be done will be to pass an expression of readiness to elect a colored Bishop so soon as a suitable man is found. This would probably pass by a four-fifths yote.

This would probably pass by a four-fifths vote.

The consecration of the new Bishops is set for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. This was finally fixed this morning, and the place changed from St. Paul's Church to Pike's Hall, where the Conference sessions are held.

Buckley made another bad mess on that question this morning. The Bishops had reported that if the consecration services were held in St. Paul there would need to be a platform erected. It was at once moved to reconsider the vote fixing the place. Buckley wanted no change, and in opposing the motion said, "if there was to be a Sunday-school festival or exhibition in that place there would be no trouble in putting up a platform before to-morrow morning. Two carpenters could do it in the time, and I would rather pay the expense out of my own pocket than detain the Conference with a motion to reconsider." The suggestion that the trifling cost involved was the controlling thought, after thousands have been cheerfully spent by the people of this place in the gratuitous entertainment of the Conference, was of

more than doubtful taste,
and has not retrieved the adverse opinion
provoked yesterday by his method of opposing an objectional measure.

The report of the Committee on General
Conference Entertainment, which appeared in The Tribune several days ago, was
presented and discussed. It arranges for
the appointment of a "Commission on General Conference Sessions," consisting of nine
persons, and provides that the entire expenses, both of traveling and entertainment,
be paid by the whole Church.

Dr. Paxton, of Philadelphia, wanted to
have stricken out the item that authorized
the Commission to fix the place of the next
General Conference, as his city had sent a
cordial invitation, and he wanted that accepted. The motion to strike out was lost by
18 to 101, but the report had to go over in
order to take up an order of the day. The
general temper of the body is to adopt the report, if not precisely, at least substantially,
as it came from the Committee. During
the discussion, Dr. Eaton, from Saratoga,
said that the next Conference was invited to
that place, so if the "pay-as-you-go" plan
prevails it will not be for lack of offers of
hospitality.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY
called for memorial services at 10 o'clock

Bishop Simpson, presiding, announced that a memorial of Bishop Janes would be read by Bishop-elect Foss. That of Bishop Ames was spoken by Dr. Fowier, and the memorial of Bishop Hayen was read by his dear friend, Dr. Mollalieu, of Boston. These were

ALL OF MARKED ABILITY, and it would be invidious to select any for special comment, and as the Nation knows the main facts of the lives and deaths of these eminent men no abstract is attempted. A hymn was sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Curry was announced to read a memorial on the death of the Rev. Dr. Nelson. Dr. Curry not being wholly conversant with the life of the deceased, stated that fact, and said he had been unable to prepare a memorial. However, he told what he knew, which proved very interesting, and that was very acceptable.

which proved very interesting, and the very acceptable.

The Rev. J. M. Reid delivered a very touching memorial on the life-work of the Rev. Dr. Dashiell, late Missionary Secretary.

This being the last to be read, the Rev. Dr. Buckley moved that the appreciation of the papers that they had listened to be expressed by a rising vote, and it was. He also moved that Dr. Copeland be requested to prepare a fuller memorial of Dr. Nelson, the deceased Book Agent at New York.

Among the announcements before adjourn-

for a little while after the General Conference, and, as he desired to make out a list of appointments for him in the interest of the missionary work, he wished any desiring his service to communicate with himself at once. LAY DELEGATIONS.

This afternoon the Committee on Lay Delegation, by a vote of 31 to 5, agreed to report in favor of lay representation in the Annual Conferences, the delegates to be chosen by the District Stewards on a basis of one for each six charges in a Presiding Elder's district, with one man for two-thirds of six; these to sit and deliberate as one body with the ministers, and be entitled to an equal voice in all matters before that body save those relating to ministerial character, the admission of ministers to the Conference, and in voting for delegates to the General Conference. Nor or these lay delegates to be counted in the number for representation in the General Conference.

Mr. Horton, of Chicago, delivered an able speech against the measure, raising some urity objections that will undoubtemly be seriously weighed on the floor of the Conference.

Mr. Ray of Indiananolis, wanted all re-

Mr. Ray, of Indianapolis, wanted all restrictions out, but Amos Spinkle told him if his motion carried, "then you had better throw the paper out of the window," and another delegate said, "You might as well tie a fifty-pound weight to it and sink it in the river as ask the General Conference to pass the paper if it did not provide for these exemptions."

emptions."

It may be suggestive of the change which has come over the thinkers on this subject to recollect that in 1872 a lay delegation went into the General Conference with absolutely no restrictions, and now this Committee picked for this work, chiefly because the scheme is a pet of theirs, speak of the need of SOME RESTRICTIONS.

The plan will be reported to-morrow. The matters of having lay representations in the Bisliops' Cab'net and of equal representation with the clericals in the General Conference were referred to a sub-committee.

This evening Drs. J. J. Smith and D. Wilson, fraternal delegates from the Methodist Prote stant Church, and the Rev. Elias Keplinger, messenger from the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, were received at St. Paul's Church, and delivered addresses.

Dr. Cummings of New England was many addresses.
Dr. Cummings, of New England, was mas-ter of ceremonies.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.
St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—The German
Catholic Convention met again this morning and transacted some routine business of no general interest. The following reply was

received from the Pope:
The High Pontiff, returning thanks, lovingly grants the desired apostolic benediction to all the Societies.

CARDINAL NINA. At the afternoon session the Committee on Printing made a report in which, among other things, they recommended the hearty support of the German-Catholic press, because, first, it is Catholic; second, it is German; third, it tends to perpetuate the language.

man; third, it tends to perpetuate the language.

The Committee on Investigation reports that the books and accounts of the Treasurer are correct.

The Committee to examine the constitution of new societies reported those of three new applicants all right, and the societies were admitted.

A proposition to increase the assessment on members of local societies for the support of the Central Society was voted down.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 18.—The General As sembly of the Presbyterian Church of the sion in the Assembly Chamber Thursday at 11 a. m. The clergymen and laymen, repre enting 177 Presbyteries, will number over 600. Many will bring their wives and daughters, making a gathering of over 1,200.

Next week the Northwestern Foreign Mission will meet here, which will augment the above number considerably.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILWAY PURCHASING AGENTS. The annual meeting of the Railway Pur-chasing Agents' Association of the United States and the Canadas was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. The attendance was rather slim, only about ten roads being represented. Mr. G. C. Breed, of the Louisville & Nashville, occupied the chair, and Mr. Willard Smith, of the Railway Review,

acted as Secretary.

After the transaction of the regular routine business of the Association, Mr. J. H. Raymond, Secretary of the Western Railway Association, delivered an able and interest-ing address on patents and patent laws as related to the purchasing departments of railroads. Mr. J. C. Febiger, Purchasing Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Or leans Railroad, read a paper on cotton-seed hulls as a substitute for cotton waste in packing car-boxes. He presented the results of a number of tests made by him with this new material, all of which were highly satis-

new material, all of which were highly satisfactory.

Mr. W. S. Cuddy, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet in the City of St. Louis on the third Tuesday in May, 1881, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify all Purchasing Agents in the United States and Canadas that at said meeting in St. Louis the question shall be decided: "Shall the annual meetings of this Association be continued?" and that a committee of three persons be appointed to prepare a paper showing in buief the object of the meetings of this Association, and that a copy of said paper be sent to the Presidents, General Managers, or Superintendents of the railroads in the United States and Canada.

The appointment of the Committee pro-

United States and Canada.

The appointment of the Committee provided for in the above resolution was deferred until to-day's meeting, when a larger representation is expected to be present.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result: President, G. C. Breed; First Vice-President, W. S. Cuddy; Second Vice-President, W. R. Shelby; Secretary and Treasurer, Willard A. Smith. An adjournment was then had until 10 o'clock this morning.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the roads lead-ing to Missouri River points and beyond was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, to make another effort to stop the troubles regarding passenger rates to Missouri River points and points in Colorado. A week ago a meeting was held for the same purpose, but the diversities of opinion were so great that an adjournment for one week was determined upon to give the contesting parties a chance to sleep over the matter and become more tractable. There were present at yesterday's meeting Marvi Hughitt, General Manager, W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, and W. A. Thrall, General Ticket Agent, Chicago & Northwestern; J. C. McMullin, General Passenger, and James Charlton, General Passenger, and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton; T. J. Potter, Assistant General Manager, and J. R. Wood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Butlington & Quincy; R. R. Cable, Assistant to the President, and E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pasific, Mr. J. C. McMullin occupied the chair. for one week was determined upon to give

Passenger Agent, Chicago, nock island chair.

The meeting proved no more harmonious than the previous one, and, in spite of the use of an immense amount of oratory, the various conflicting interests could be brought no nearer together than they were before. The Rock Island wanted the old agreement reenacted, claiming that it covered all the ground, if faithfully carried out. The other roads wanted a new agreement adopted, with the section allowing the payment of commissions to outside parties. These roads claimed that it would be impossible to carry out the old agreement, as it permits the payment of commissions. This system, they claimed, was the source of the present troubles, and as long as it was allowed to exist there could be no real peace, as it afforded excellent opportunities for violating the regular rates without detection. Finally, when it was found that no amicable and permanent arrangement could be effected, it was decided to adjourn until June 10, and that in the meantime the regular rates should be strictly adhered to.

A HEAVY SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—In the case of the Adams Express Company vs. the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, which has been on hearing before Justice Harlan for the past two or three days, the Court orders that the Adams Express Company, until the final hearing of the cause, be left undisturbed in its transaction

PERSONAL—BON: FIND LETTERS IN THE Post-Once for you this week Friday or Balantay.

of business on the road. If any question arises in the meantime as to the compensation for the service, it shall be referred to the Court for settlement. The litigation grows out of the attempted ejection of the Adams Express Company from the line of the road to make room for the Union Express Company, with which the Railroad Company had made an exclusive contract. Before the hearing of the case the Railroad Company had rescinded its contract to force the Union Express Company on the road, and claimed to want to do its own business.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBUBG, Pa., May 18.—The changes in the list of managing officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, made necessary by the retirement of Col. T. A. Scott, and the promotion of Vice-President George B. Roberts to fill the vacancy, and which was referred to a special committee of Directors, is still the theme of conversation in a quiet way among railway men in this city. It is pretty generally conceded that the Second Vice-President will step forward to the office of First, and Third Vice-President Cassatt will assume the duties of Second, while General Manager Frank Thompson will take Mr. Cassatt's place. It is said, also, that James McC. Creighton will most likely succeed Mr. Cassatt; but, as he has lately been appointed General Freight Agent, it is hardly possible that one officer will be promoted twice in one month to a general office. General Agent Robert Pitcairn, the Superintendent of the greatest division on the road, has been mentioned for the latter position. He has just refurned from Philadelphia, but declines to say anything about the rumor of his promotion. PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT. A meeting was held yesterday at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-road, at which the Managers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Milwaukee & St. Rock Island & Pacific, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were represented. The object of the meeting was to agree upon uniform rates to and from points on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, which has connections will all the above lines. It appears that there has been considerable cutting of rates on business over that line by some of the above-named roads, and, as the line is virtually controlled by the Rock Island and Burlington Railroads, they demurred, and hence yesterday's meeting. An effort was made to get all the roads to charge uniform rates on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern business, but the Managers could not agree, and finally an adjournment was had until some future day.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 18.—Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, held a conference in Council Bluffs to-day with representatives of the lines running from here east, north, and south in reference to building more tracks from the main lines to the Stock-Yards in this city to meet the demands of the coming season, which opens about May 1. It was agreed to have the lines surveyed and built at once.

NO REDUCTION. BALTIMORE, May 18.—Representatives of four trunk lines met at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-day. It was de-cided to make no change for the present in the tariff on east-bound freight.

ITEMS. The railroad managers in this city received yesterday the official notification that the next meeting of the "High Joints" will be held in New York May 25. THE TRIBUNE made the announcement more than a week

The regular monthly meeting of the Iowa pool lines—Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—was held yesterday. The only business transacted was the auditing of last month's accounts.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, returned from his trip to the Pacific Coast yesterday, having been absent about three weeks. Mr. Ackerman left his family and Mr. Randolph and family, who were with them, in the Yosemite Valley.

President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central, says he has not decided whom to appoint General Passenger and Ticket Agent of his road to take the place of Mr. W. P. Johnson, who goes on the Lake Shore as General Passenger Agent June 1. It is probable that Mr. A. H. Hanson, at present Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road. eral Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road, will be appointed to the position. Mr. Hanson has been with the Illinois Central Rairroad Company for many years, and is well qualified to assume the duties of the position.

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral of the Late Chief-Justice San-ford E. Church at Albion, N. Y. Albion, N. Y., May 18.—Never has Westtranspired to-day in the attendance upon the funeral of the late Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church. Special trains were run from Rochester and Buffalo, and long before the hour appointed for the funeral the streets were crowded with people from sbroad and throughout this county. The funeral services were held at 3 o'clock p. m. from his late residence. The remains lay in state in the centre parlor from 12 to 2:30, and were viewed by about 5,000 people. The Chief-Judge's chair was at the side of the coffin,

Judge's chair was at the side of the coffin, vacant.

The services were opened with responsive reading, followed by "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by a quartet, and reading of the Episcopal service for the dead by the Rector of Christ Church, of Albion, the Rev. J. H. Barnard. Bishop Coxe then delivered a short but eloquent and impressive address. At the conclusion of the Bishop's address a short eulogy was pronounced by the Rector of Christ Church, followed by singing the "Sweet Bye-and-Bye," and a prayer by the Rev. C. M. Nickerson, of Rochester, at one time the late Chief Judge's page boy in Albany.

At 4:30 the procession began to move in

Albany.

At 4:30 the procession began to move in the following order: Escort of civic societies and citizens on foot; Orleans County Bar in carriages; clergy; honorary bearers; Court of Appeals; pall-bearers; casket; family; ex-Judges of Court of Appeals; Supreme Court Judges; State officers and Committee of Legislature; members of the Bar from abroad; visiting friends; citizens in carriages.

The pall-bearers were Chief Judge Noan

from abroad; visiting friends; citizens in carriages.

The pall-bearers were Chief Judge Noan Davis, Charles H. Moore, Joseph M. Cornell, ex-Senator Dan H. Cole, John H. White, William Mudgett, the Hon. Jarvis Lord, and Frank Parmalee.

As the procession was forming, State street in the vicinity of the family residence was completely packed with people, and all along the route the sidewalks were lined with sympathizing friends. The procession was two miles long.

pathizing friends. The procession was two miles long.

The funeral cortége reached Mount Albion Cemetery about 5:30. After reading the burial services for the dead, all that was mortal of the great Judge was laid away in its final resting place.

From 12 to 5 o'clock all places of business were closed, draped flags were flying across the streets, and all the public buildings and places of business wore symbols of mourning.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFF A & S.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROous partons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 10 celock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Tweoty-second-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 63 Cottage Grove-ay,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-sw.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 26 Blue Island-sw.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lejncoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina. Paulina.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 575 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

CITY REAL ESTATE TOB. SALE-18,000—ALL THE FURNITURE IN one of the best hotels in Chicago: 110 furnished sleeping rooms; fine larne pariors; istest improved cooking machinery. We can show the monthly income of this house to be \$4,000 to \$8,000. It is in the very best and most respectable part of Chicago, on South Side: has fine passenger elevator; it is in every way first-class. This house to be this year 100,000; it has paid not least than \$50,000 per year in the dullest times. The furniture is all new, or nearly so. The lease is the most favorable of any in Chicago for so large and elegant a house. Possession can be had at Doce. It is full of boarders, and any one who wants a hotel will buy this business and furniture. \$10,000 or all cash down; terms to suit. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-56.

FOR SALE-CHEAP, TO CLOSE A BANKRUPT estate:

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO CLOSE A BANKRUPT estate:
Two-story brick house, No. 581 West Polk-st. only E2,000.

TURNER & BOND.

WE Washington-st.

FOR SALE—\$12,008—TWO STORES AND LOTS ON Madison-st., near Jefferson. The stores are now rented to two good tenants at 31,300 per year. Taxes are £210 per year. Tax will pay the buyer ill per cent net on his money. Why not take such a bargain, when you can get to a the best business street in Chicago? Call and see for yourself. T. B. BOYD. Room?, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY the owner of three lots, one on Wilcox-av, near Campbell, and two on Flournoy-st. near Campbell-sv. to sell same at whatever price they will bring; consequently on next Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock we will sell at auction to the best bidder on the premises these lots; bills giving particulars furnished at our office. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Es La Salie-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD. THIS WEEK WE ARE

office. B. A. CUMMINGS & CO., BALA Salle-st.

TOR SALE—IF SOLD THIS WEEK WE ARE
authorized to accept \$4,000 for the two-story and
basement brick house and lot known as 59 Fark-av.;
house in complete repair, with furnace, bath-room,
gas-fixtures, hot water boller, etc.; street paved; lot
by feet, south front, running back to alley. House
rented at 85. Only part cash required. GRIFFIN &
DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Haisted-sta.

TOR SALE—S LOTS, KENWOOD-AV., CORNER
Forty-eighth-st.; 875. 25/125, with house, Elizabeth-st., near West Indiana: \$1,400. J. W. FARLIN, 85
Washington-st.

washington-si.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME PRESSED - BRICK
house near the McCormick mansion, on the North
side: every modern improvement, including burgiaralarm; dining-room on parior floor. MATSON HILL,
by Washington-si. p 5 Washington-81.

POR SALE—LARGE, FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS
Tots on Franklin, Monroe, Adams, and Marketstat, also, dock lot 60 feet front; 68 acres at city imties at 650 per acre. GEO. M. HiGuln800, lid Dear-

DOTS-SI.

TOB SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE IN A
f preferred location on the South Side; 4 rooms
deep; dining-room and hitchen on parior floor; lot
for 10 feet, fronting on avenue 100 feet wide. Plans
can be seen at my office. MATSON HILL, 56 Washington-si. ington-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—FRAME BUILDING, 185 TO
174 West Lake-st.; make an offer, and get a bargain. J. H. EOFF, E Reaper Block.

POR SALR—TWO FINE LITTLE BRICK HOUSES
on South Oakley-st.; \$5,350 each. PIERCE &
OUTHET, 186 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-BY E. L. CANFIELD, NO. 184 RAN dolph-st.: 10 scres in Sec. 2, Town of Cloero. 16 acres near Lawndale, on C., B. & Q. R. R. 20 acres at Lake Forces. 40 acres and Mich. Con. R. B. Town of Thornton. 16 acres near Mich. Con. R. B. Town of Thornton. 16 acres near orner insisted and Fitty-first-sia. To parties wishing to purchase acres I can offer

To parties wishing to purchase acres I can offer some good bargains.

FOR SALE-400 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Chicago; its down and is monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown rec; abstract free; rairroad fare, il cents. IRA BROWN, 18 La Salie-2a. Koom 4. FOR SALE—100715S NORTHWEST CORNER OF FORTY-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
100713S Cottage Grove-av. near Forty-seventh-st.
2007175 Woodlawn-av., near Fifty-seventh-st.
F. GAYLORD. F. GAYLORD,

F. GATLORD,

18 Clark-st., Room it.

FOR SALE-10 LACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO

F. Well located; decided bargain for cash. MATSON

HILL, 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-160 ACRES, 5 MILES NORTH OF EV
anston; Exper acre, really worth fill. Apply at

Room it, 126 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. NTED-ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUES, SOUTH of Sixteenth-at-2-story and basement brick or house worth \$10,000 to \$15,000. Address Y, 2841 set-av. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL'S
PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS,
STATE-ST., CORNER ADAMS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS KRANICH & BACH PIANOS. WM. P. EMERSON PIANOS.

DUNHAM & SONS' PIANOS. THE NEW IMPROVED

SHONLNGER CO. ORGANS KIMBALL OBGANS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS ON EASY PAYMENTS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND STEINWAY Grand, Square, and Upright Planes, some of them but little used and as good as new; also for sale very low, second hand planos of other makes taken in exchange. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway planos at other places. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

DEAUTIFUL TONE PARLOR ORGAN. WITH stops and swell, in handsome walnut case, only so. Elegant 800 planoforte, rosewood case, carved legs, only \$30. MAKTIN'S, 25 and 267 State-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms's and & 130 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 181 Randolph-st., R. & .

A NY SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE without removal; also on pianos and other securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 36 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A TO PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property or farms in Illinois within 150 miles. B. L. PRASS, 142 Dearborn-st.

A NY AMOUNT FROM 350 TO 8500 LOANED ON A NY AMOUNT FROM \$50 TO \$500 LOANED ON A furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Rooms 19 and 30, 102 Washington-st. Office hours, 10 to 3. G. H. WALKER.

R. WALKER.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Hoom 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to load on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865. FIDELITY STORAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN
Co., money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Burgn-st. HOVAL, OF OR GOOGS IS STOPAGE. SO East Van Burgwest.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAV. JS
and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IIKA HOLMES, General Broker, Se Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHINER, Washiner, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, St La Saile-st., Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—20,000 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SE-curity; 8 per cent without commission. O &, Tribune office. \$2.500. \$2,000, \$1,000, AND \$1,000 ON HAND TO ROOM 35, 69 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s News-paper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st. N. Y. Send for circular.

for circular.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 234 to 42 North Water-st., east of Rush-st. Bridge goods of highest standard.

FILLING AND SODDING DONE CHEAP: ALSO grass cutting with lawn-mower. Trees for sale. Address JOHN KEELY, 624 West Lake-st.

NOTICE-CLARENCE W. DAY IS NO LONGER connected with the New York Produce Exchange Builletin. Patrons of the paper will please observe this. May 18, 1880. THE PARTY WHO LEFT A BOOK PUBLISHED in the seventeenth century, also a picture, can recover the same by applying to T. S., 25 East Washington-st. ington-st.

THE TURKISH. RUSSIAN. AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very elegant and attractive. Try them.

WE GIVE INFORMATION
FREE OF CHARGE,
CONCERNING THE BOARDING AND ROOM
ACCOMMODATIONS OF CHICAGO.
ALL PARTS OF THE CIT
ROOM 87 RIBUNE BUILDING. ALL PARTS OF THE CIV.

ROOM 5'I RIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED—TO PURCHASSE FOR CASH A STOCK
Of drugs, ranging from \$6.000 to \$15.000 in live
town upwards of 10.000 inhabitants. Address, with
full particulars, M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE-MOVER TO MOVE A 3story building, Maxil, a distance of 5 miles. Details given at 7.6 South Haisted-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER
to cut and fit by the day in private families. Address Miss JONES, 501 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A LUMBER YARD WITH
stock of \$5.00 to \$10.00, in Illinois, lows, or Nebrasks. Address 0 58, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, WHICH the owner can have by proving properly and paying for this advertisement. Apply to the Cashier, Tribune office.

LOST—ON THE ITH INST., PACKAGE CUNtaining By yards plaid navy-blue summer silk and trimmings: also, black lace and gloves, etc. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to M. G. GOUD, 201 South Water-st.

LOST—ORDER-BOOK, EXPENSE-BOOK, AND PRIVILEGES OF POR SALE.

FOR SALE-RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF every description on the grounds of the Soldiers' Reunion, to be held from Jone 1 to Alliwankee, Wis. Apply at Room & Exchange Building, ils East Washington-st. SWETLAND, MILLER & BOLTZ. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st, Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experi-

TO BENT-HOUSES. West Side.

TO RENT—SE WOOD-ST., 2-STORY BRICK house, 82.80.
26 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, 5 room, 69.
26 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, first-class order, 87.50.
Store 68. #est Van Buren-st. 25.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-ES SOUTH ROBEY-ST., COSY COT-tage. Furniture for sale. Apply before 9:30 a m. at house.

TO RENT—A GOOD FRAME DWELLING, IT rooms, good location; cheap to good party. Furniture for sale great sacrifice, if wanted. Apply on premises, 66 West Madison-st., or to N. COONES, Room 4, 70 State-st. TO RENT-BY F. M. FOX, 150 DRAKBORN-ST.— Two-story brick house, No. 151 Lexington-st., seven rooms; rent only \$17.50 per month.

North Side.

North Side.

To RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND brick dwelling, 5 feet front, with large brick barn, 430 Dearborn-av. Apply to JARES GAMBLE, #0 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

To RENT—No. 438 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR Division, three-story and basement marble-front, all first-class modern improvements, is rooms. Apply to M. PETRIE, its Washington-st.

South Side.

To RENT-NO. HES PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st.-3-story English basement, with
sub-basement, stone front, all modern improvements,
furnace, gas-fixtures, etc., and brick harn. THOMAS
d BRAGE, 132 La Salie-st. TO RENT-MOST OF 3-STORY BRICK, INDIANA-av., near Thirty-second-st., for \$17, to the right party. Inquire at 315 Indiana-av., or of THOMAS & BRAGG, 18 La Saile-st. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st: No. 387 West Adam-st., a 2-story and
basement brick, three rooms deep, with all modern
conveniences; has just been painted and calcimined
from top to bottom; large lot and brick stable; \$30 from top to bottom; targe lot and brick stable; so per monit.

No. 964 Milwaukee-av., store 2x70 and basement; has just been put in perfect order; 25.30.

No. 1866 State-at., a large store 25x90, east front, near Thirty-eighth-si; 25b.

No. 500 Greenwood-av., 2-story, half-basement, and mansard brick house, with octagon front; 2 parlors, dining and kitchen on main floor; two minutes walk from steam cars; very low rent.

Nos. 1500 and 1504 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement stone fronts; all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood.

Suburban.

TO RENT-LARGE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND grounds at Winnetks, 20; good houses & to \$12.50.

T. Dalls, 16 Tribune office. TO RENT-FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT-ELEGANT 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, with bath-rooms, gas fixtures, and all improvements; new buildings. 487 and 489 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 168 Dearborn-st., Rooms 12 and 13. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE ALCOVE ROOM, FURnished, in a small private family, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Mis Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bed-room; gas: on Wabash-av, near the Paimer House, to gentlemen only. Address M 91, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE TO TWO gentlemen. SS East Van Buren-st., Flat 10. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PAR To resulte; also other rooms. 281 Michigan-av.
To RENT—412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRteenth-at., third story, front suite; also elegant
rooms on parior floor, to gentlemen or adult family.
To RENT—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE TIRED OF
hotel life and desire a pleasant and newly furnished rooms on South Side can be accommodated
by addressing M 26, Tribune office. O RENT-FURNISHED ROOM WITH PRIVATE TO RENT-YERY DESIRABE FURNISHED rooms, SI Twenty-second-st., in private family, near street cers. Reference exchanged.

To RENT-TO GENTLEMEN. NICELY FURnished single room; fine view of lake. 471 Wabash-av.

Dash-av.

To RENT-BANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH
surall room of in private family, for two gents,
without board, at 288 Michigan-av. New number. TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS, ALL FRONT, et Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at TO RENT-194 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 3, PAR-lor and furnished rooms; restaurant connected.

North Side.
To RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS
Tor single gentlemen in flat at 71 North Clark-st.
TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, UNFURnished front parior. 4 Grant-st. TO RENT-BACK PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM of, furnished or unfurnished, in minutes walk from the Court-House, North Side, for two gentlemen with good references, in a strictly private family. Address M 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT-AT 109 NORTH PAULINA-ST., Up-stairs-6 large rooms 815, and barn. Apply on the premises. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

Dusiness. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st. Boom 44.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 758 (NEW NUMBER 2181)

Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twenty-secondy, chesp to a good party. Key in the basement. Inhire of JaCob WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-IN AURORA, ILL., A SPLENDID
I store room, under Music-Hall, 2x100. A grand
opening for dry goods or ready made clothing. Address Boz 752, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT-STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER STATE
and Thirteenth-sts; also, Nos. 1291 and 1283 in
same block. J. H. EOFF, 12 Resper Block.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework in a small family. Apply at 15 Western-sv.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework in a small family. Apply at 15 Western-sv.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK,
and Thirteenth-sts; also, Nos. 1291 and 1283 in
same block. J. H. EOFF, 12 Resper Block.

Offices.

Offices.

Offices.

TO RENT-ROOMS AND OFFICES IN UNITED States Express Company's Building, St and SO Washington-st. JOHN CULVER, Hoom 8.

TO RENT-OFFICE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR, auitable for a corporation; will rent cheap to a good party. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 87

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators.

A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT-GOOD BARN IN REAR OF 359 SOUTH
Clark-st, near Harrison. J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper
Block.

WANTED-TO RENT-NEAR EIGHTEENTH OR Twentieth-st., two or three furnished or unfur-nished rooms for light housekeeping for three months or more. Best city references given. Address Box 38, Pontiac, Ill., till May 23. See, Pontiac, Ill., till May 23.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A FIRST-CLASS
Eastern dentist office room with some leading physician in Chicago, or would work on salary for an established deutist, with a view to purchasting an interest; South Side preferred. Address for three days, M. 63. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM WITHOUT BOARD ON WARSH-WAS SOUTH OF FOUTIERTH-S. Will pay \$6 or \$1 a month. Address O \$4. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME PARTY TO MAKE
A a clean \$1,000.—A merchant in a live Iowa city of
\$(00) inhabitants is obliged on account of health to
give up his business; will sell clean new stock of
boots, shoos, hats, and caps, etc.; invoice at \$5,000
cash value; will make a redution of \$1,000 from the
lowest market value on same. Chicago references.
Address N 75, Tribune office. for seiling. Address K 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE 418,000—ALL THE FURNITURE I

One of the best hotels in Chicago; 100 farnish sleeping rooms; fine large pariors; latest improve cooking machinery. We can show the monthly i come of this house to be \$4,00 to \$6,000. It is in a very best and most respectable part of Chicago. O South Nide; has fine passenger elevator; year 100,00 it has the chicago for a contraction. The furniture is all new, or nearly so. The lease. The furniture is all new, or nearly so. The lease is the most favorable of any in Chicago for a large and elegant a house. Possession can be had a once. It is full of boarders, and any one who wants hotel will buy this business and furniture. \$10,000 call cash down; terms to sait. T. B. BOYD, Room 179 Madison-84.

276 State-st.

SALOON, WELL-PAYING: BOARDING-HOUSE: produce, grocery, very cheap: soap-factory in Kansas City. LissNer & HANNA, & North Clark.

WANTED-A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL.

Wamount of cash to buy half-interest in manufacturing interest. Address N 84, Tribuna office.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78, AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniure and merchandise; advances made; safety vauits.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGHES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.

J. C. & G. PARRY, 189 West Monroe-st. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS Clean, dry lofts by elevator, at low rates. Apply H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

In the city. Remember the number, 56 State-51.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OF clothing at GELDER'S, 1750 State-51. [old No.55] Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established to A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTRING Carpets, etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder Address J. GELDER, 38 State-51.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-NIGHT CLERK, LAUNDRY AND
pantry women at Atlantic Hotel, Chicago. WANTED-EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR the silk, dress goods, and hostery departments. WANTED-DRUG CLERK; A COMPETENT prescription and general clerk, conversant with city trade. Address, with full particulars, M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SIGN PAINTERS. G. R. LANGER, 166 Rast Washington-st. WANTED-PAINTERS, SMITH HELPER, AT carriage factory, & Twelfth-st. HENRY WIL-W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESS-man; one accustomed to wood-cut work. Apply to J. L. REGAN & CO., 16 Franklin-st. WANTED-A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UN-derstands check binding and cutting printers' stock. O. P. BASSETT & CO., '4' and '6' Handolph-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COREMAKER in brass shop. Apply as 40 to 411 Fifth-av.
WANTED-A SCROLL SAWYER. MCKILLIP, 72 Washington-st. Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD
who lives with his parents, to learn the printer's
trade. Call at 82 McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st. WANTED—JOINER AT PICTURE FRAME FAC-tory; also boy for sandpapering moulding, inquire at northeast corner of Madison and Des-plaines-sts, in basement.

WANTED—COAT, PANTS, AND VESTMAKERS; good prices paid; steady work. 269 Archer-av., near Halsted-st.

WANTED-A GOOD TINNER TO GO IN THE country to work on milk cans. Call at No. 3 WANTED - A CABINETMAKER TO MAKE SON'S, 175 West Eric-st.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS UPROLETERERS, AT 195 Wabssh-av. WM. SOLOMON. WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN to run troning-machine. O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters at corner of Twenty-fourth-st, and archer-av. Price no object. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED—TWO GOOD LIVELY MEN THAT
can drive and clean harness at livery, Thirtyfirst-st. and Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 LABORERS AND 50 DRILLERS
wand blasters for rails and work; wages, \$1.40 to \$1.50
per day and steady employment; free fare to the
work. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., Northwestern
Employment Agency, 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED-100 ROCK-DRILLERS AND BLASTers, 200 railroad laborers, 50 saw-mill hands; free
fare; 10 farm hands, 100 choppers. CHRISTIAN &
CO., 228 South Water-st. CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED — 50 RAILROAD LABORERS AT \$1.60
per day; leave to-night; free fare; 25 for sawmill, and 30 shovelers at \$1.50 per day. ANGELL &
CO., 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.50 PER
day; 100 for lows 100 tie-makers; free fare. At
J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED — 30 WAITERS, 40 COOKS, AND 3 union at Miwakee, Wis, from the Sh to the 13th of June, at liberal wages. Apply at Room 2 Exchange Bullding, 116 East Washington-st. SWETLAND, MILLER & HOLTZ. WANTED-A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE, AT MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SO North Well-st. WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO act as salesman in Chicago among the general business public; salary 800 per month and percentage. Call at Room I Central Union Block, after 9a. m. WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AS AGENT for an old cigar factory here. Address, with references, O 85, Tribune office. references, 0 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY COUNTY TO SELL goods which pay 200 per cent; £50 per week guaranteed either sex on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A first-class and successful advertising specialty; cash commission to good men. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock at 184 Clark-st., Room 8. WANTED TWO WAITERS AT ANDERSON'Dining Rooms, 165 South Clark-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A COMPETENT GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small family and pleasant home at Oak Park. Apply at Room 5 Union Building. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and iron. Apply at 3123 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 31 Sixteenth-st., for
two days.

TO RENT—AT IO NORTH PAULINA-ST., Upstairs—6 harge rooms ill, and barn. Apply on the premises. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

TO RENT—PLEASANT. COMMODIOUS ROOMS, Turnished or unfurnished, modern conveniences, first-class neighborhood, paved street, near Union Park; the costest place on the West Side. References required. Address H. 154 Mallon-st.

TO RENT—SEOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADINAMENT OF RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c..

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c..

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 41 MARKET-ST., suitable for commission business. Rent very low to good tenant. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 4 Dearbornst, Hoom 1.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (30X16) AT 184 EAST Madison-st; will partition off and put in good condition; welf lighted; desirable for light jobbing business. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st. Room surrect the small family. The Washington and put in good condition; welf lighted; desirable for light jobbing business. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st. Room surrect woman for second work and sasies as purse; must be amble, willing, and industrious; surrect washing and the surrect woman for second work and sasies as purse; must be amble, willing, and industrious; surrect washington-st. Room surrect woman for second work and sasies as pursect washington as the surrect woman for second work and sasies as pursect washington-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. 50 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AT 246 Wabash-av. WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND froner; small family. Good reference required. Call at 247 Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. ann-st., between Cass and Rush-sts.

WANTED—A NEAT AND STEADY GERMAN
girl for general housework; a good home and
good wages paid. 315 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SWEEDE OR GERMAN
Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT NO. 120

THE COOK AND THE COOK AT NO. 120

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT NO. 120

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT NO. E20

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE—
work; also a seamstress. 234 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO kitchen work. Call at 428 Sophia-st.

WANTED—Sil WEST LAKE-ST.—A GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three. Wages, 2.59 per week.

WANTED—GIRL IN DINING-ROOM AT TRADers' Hotel, 70 Randolph-st.; also at 2845 fill-nois-st., girl to wash, tron, and take care of 6 foroms.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEEDE GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 136 Michigan-av.

MINIMPERS.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS IMMEDIATELY at Mrs. Stumer's millinery establishment, 727 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS ONLY and experienced millinery salesiadies. Call this evening. HALU'S, 322 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED-SEAMSTRESS-I WILL GIVE ANY respectable lady a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine in good order, with attachments, for four weeks' plain sewing in my family, or will give it in exchange a child's carriage in good order. Se Walmits, northwest corner Union Park. Communications from the country will be answered prospity.

WANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS AT MRS. C. STEVENSON'S, dressmaker, 20 Wabash.

WANTED—SEWING GIRL, ONE ACCUSTOMED to curtain sewing preferred. Apply immedity. WM. SOLOMON, its Wabash-av. ly. WM. SOLOMON, IS WADESDAY.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKers; also, an apprentice. 185% Wadesday.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS; steady work and good pay. ELDREDGE & WOODERIDGE, & Washington-st. WANTED-GOOD SHIRTMAKERS AND FINishes at WAYTE'S Suirt Factory, 777 State-st.

WANTED-FOUR GIRLS AT DRESSMAKING AT
NO. 2637 Michigan-av.

WANTED-FUE DRESSMAKERS AND FIVE
seamstreases immediately. MISS REISS, 277
State-st.

WANTED-FIVE DRESSMAKERS AND FIVE
at 355 North La Saile-st; also, nurse girl.

WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT WOMAN TO take care of baby. Want references, Call at 3220 Forrest-av.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

WANTRU - 275 MONBOR - ST. WRST-SIDE
WRST-SIDE MANTRU - 275 MONBOR - ST. WRST-SIDE
WANTRU - COOK, haundresses, sirks, and grooms;
best water, register immediately. Bureau of Literature
WANTRU - COOK AND SECOND GIRL FOR A
first-class family. MRS. WHITTAKER, 28 North
Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHORT-HAND-YOU CAN LEARN SHORT-HAND In from one to three months at Eclectic Short-strand College, 58 Washithton-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATKLY, 29 YOUNG IADIES WITH THE SHORT Terms reasonable.

WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, ROOM
20 Central Music-Hall; orisinal, thorough, practical system of vocal culture and expression by voice
and action. A. J. CUTLER, Manager. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, ITB State-st-fold No.264)
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established Sid.
A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTRING, carpets, etc. Ladjes attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 2d State-st.

MUSECAL.

CITUATION WANTED-TO PLAY VIOLIN IN Overlety for the summer; good reader and reliable. Address M. W. House, isi West Lake-st.

FOR SALE-LEATHER TOP PHARTON, IN GOOD order. If Eighteenth-st.

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FOR SALE-LEATHER TOP PHARTON, IN GOOD order. If Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE-LEATHER TOP PHARTON, IN GOOD order. If Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY'A YOUNG MAN TO
D act as entry or bill clerk, or to do general officework; a plain writer and accurate in figures. M 12,
Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT shipping clerk. Best references. Address N. L. Tribune office. Tribune office.

Orderences capacity and character. Apply West Side Registry, 25 Monroe, Bureau of Literature.

Cittuations wanted—Evening work by two respectable young gentlemen employed during the day; good penmen; would prefer to work as home. Address M. B., Tribune office.

Trades.
SiTUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST from Germany in a flouring mill; has had if years experience, and is a practical miller. Address Westers Finning & Manry. Co., 184 Falton-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A BREAD, CARE, and crecker baker; can make ginger beer and candles; strictly temperate. Country preferred. Address M 6l, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATON WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WILLgrees 0 Si. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A
young man who thoroughly understands the business and is willing to make himself useful. No. I reference. Address M 64. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY THOROUGHLY COM-petent groom and coachman. Z & Tribune office

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A GOOD HOUSE by an A I pushing traveler (article for ladies). M. G. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY WITH ELOOH reliable commission house, produce or grain, where money will be secure. US, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in first-class private or boarding bouse. Best reference furnished. Address 0 di, Tribune, SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do kitchen work. Can give satisfactory references. Call for two days at 48 Kries-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small private family; is strictly a first-class cook washer, and ironer. Call for two days at 220 (new No.) South Dearborn-st. up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN OF greneral housework in a small private family, or wonid take care of children. Call at 163 Schiller-R.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN of the competition of the competitio (Bureau of Literature).

Situations Wanted—By Two Superior Siris, Scotch and Swede, for cooking and second work. Unquestionable reference. Is Twentieth—S. Cituations Wanted (Strady)—In Privation Wanted (Strady)—In Privation Wanted (Strady)—In Privation Wanted (Strady)—In Privation wand laundress. References. 100 State—St. up-stairs. Cituation Wanted—By Girl. To Do General housework in private family, Good references. Call for two days at No. 2011 Arnold—E, at the Dack.

back.
CITUATIONS WANTED—BT TWO GIRLS, ONE
to cook, wash, and iron, the other to help with second work. Address Z & Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, RHIABLE S girl as cook and laundress in an American family. No postals. Call at 15 Archer-av., near State-si. NO POSTAIR. CALL BE IS AFREY-BY, near State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL—CALL,

FOR TWO days at 487 Twenty-fourin-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO

kitchen-work or general housework in a nice
private family, American preferred. Please call as

216 Thirty-first-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK

and laundress. 206 Oak-st. S and asundress. 320 Cas-81.
S ITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN
S girls, cook and second girl. Best references given
American family preferred. 323 Cottage Grove-av. Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, ST family sewing, and ladies fine underwear at home. 57 South State-st, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SHAMstress in private family; willing to assist with second work or care of children. Don't object, to the country. O St, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED of competent woman as child's nurse and other light work. Call for two days at 134 west Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT NURSE in private family. Best reference given. Call or address 1635 Fraints-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE NURSE, Or light work and sewing. Best of reference. Address 0 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH WOMAN would like to go out to do washing and ironing by day for American families on North Side. Address M 93, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING 1
Recept by widow indy of saving habits. It
erences. West Side Registry, 26 Monroe-st. Co
of Literature). SITUATION WANTED-BY A WIDOW WITH Bittle boy as housekenper for vidower with children. West Bide Registry, 275 Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature)

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
Sgood Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukes-cy. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE TOUNG
man in a private family to make himself useful
trustworths and obliging; can wait on table if required; no objection to town or country. Can give
drat-class references. Please address M.B., Tribura.

furnished.

2804 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD AND BOOMS
Also day-boarders wanted.

MICHIGAN-AV., IAKE FRONT—TO RENT. WITH
board—A private family desire to rent a hadsomely-furnished suite of rooms to a gentleman and
wife or two gentlemen. Only those who wish fracclass accommodations and are willing to pay need acdress 0 67, Tribune office.

class accommodations and are willing to by seed address 0 ff, Tribune office.

NEAR FAIRVIEW STAMON (THIRTY-FIFTHst.)—To rent with or with jout board. Front suits of
rooms; first-class accommodations. Best references
given and required. Address Lia Tribune office.

West Side.

70 Alex RE-AV.—LARGE BACK PARLOR.
nished or partly furnished, with or without board.

544 WEST LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE UNION PARK
gentleman and wife; also back room for two gentlemen. No other boarders.

WEST SIDE—BOARD AND PLEASANT FURfor one gentleman. Fine locality. Terms low. Address M. 56, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE-Per day. 127 NORTH DEARBORN-AV.—TWO NEWLY-furnished rooms, modern conveniences, and best table-board; day-boarders accommodated.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COMNER STATE AND HAB-rison-sis. four blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room, per day, H.50 to E: per week, from is to 60: siso turnished rooms rented without beard. CLARENDON HOUSE, CORNER NOETH CLASK ond Ontario-sis.—Fine furnished rooms, whis board, single or en suite. BOARD—AND BOOM FOR SINGLE GENTLE
mass is private family on North Side, 10 minutes
walk from State and Washington-sts. Price must be
moderate. Address M 65, Tribune office.

moderate. Address H.G. Tribune office.

DOARD-AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENT. BEtween Twelfit and Twenty-second-sta, SouthSide, References. Address O S. Tribune office.

DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. ON
DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND
DO

ANOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE
A Co. 568 and 56 West Madison-st. have now the
largest and most varied stock of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
they have ever carried. Chamber sets from 13 to
135. Carpets from 30 cents a yard upwards. Parior
suits from 35 to 450.
Also crockery, silver, and glassware, and in fact
everything needed for housekeeping.
Select your goods now to be delivered before the
rise. Make a small payment and pay the balance
monthly.
UNION PURNITURE COMPANY,
568 and 55 West Maddson-st.
Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, ovening.

DARGAINS—60 YARDS AXMINSTER CALIFET
H a yard; handsome carved wainut parlor suit
oovered in rich sain, cost 575, price only 50; walnut
sideboard, marble top, 550; theray table, 54; a let of
white blankets only 52 a pair. MARTIN'S, 25 and 25
State-st.

white blankers only is a pair. MARTIN'S, as and 32
State-8.

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORES.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY.
HOUSE-FURNISHERS.
CARPETS,
STOVES,
CROCKERY,
UEDDING.
etc., at the lowest prices for cash or on easy payments to suit. Goods cheerfully shown. Store open
evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
23 State-6.
HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A SUBURBAN EMI-dence (Englewood preferred), an equity of fighte in two fire little brick houses on South Calley ea. PLERCE & OUTHET, 168 La Salle-st.

delegates for delegates for delegates for extest for Edher delegation in common orators of its ateful and infilmois did not er States and Now, is not not will do as hat will do as rant? Wash-and has lived ant. He has d with our

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 49 Strandard F. Gillig, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1339 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. Contral Music-Hall-indolph and State streets.

Mooley's Theatre. hiph street, between Clark and La Saile. of of Powers' Paragon Comedy Com Clyde." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. netrals. Afternoon and even SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPABIA LODGE NO. 61, A. F. & A. M.—Thembers are hereby notified to attend a regular Commissition at Hail, corner Randolph and Haisted, wednesday evening, May 19, 1831, at 80 clock. A safer Masons are confailly invited to be present an these our work.

CHAS. H. BRENNAN, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

THE Cardinal Bishop of Politiers is dead. A LADY living at Ambia, Ind., who wa tten by a cat two years ago, is suffering from

THE California Workingman's Convention erday adopted resolutions favoring the ination of Senator Thurman for President.

THIRTEEN persons concerned in wreck hing a train in one of the Spanish provinces have been sentenced to death, and thirteen others t imprisonment for twenty years each.

Ar the call of Senator Logan nearly every ostimaster and Revenue Collector in this Stat lobbying at Springfield in the interest of th aird term. Their pay goes on, however. M. Constans, the new French Minister o

Worship, is said to entertain stronger feeling against the religious orders than his predeces ser. He was probably chosen on that account. ELECTIONS held within the past few days

have now a majority over the combined op on favorable to Kearney by th

ornia Supreme Court is anticipated. The orks of Judge Thornton during the hearing of Denis' case are the grounds on which the pre

SE " WENTWORTH, the nephew of his ele, and Con Mahoney, the brother-in-law of brother-in-law, both Bourbon Democrats are at Springfield working for the nomi

PRESIDENT HAYES stated at yesterday's t meeting that he had concluded to Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, now

THE Committee on Episcopacy of the Methodist Conference now in session at Cincipnati reported yesterday in favor of the election of a Bishop of African descent by the Conference during its present sitting.

New York, like Gicago, is complaining of tack of hotel accommodation. Every hotel in both cities is crowded, and generally with the same class of people,—merchants from other places who come to purchase goods.

ONCE more Don Cameron asserts that the canadyania delegation is solid for Grant. Sentor Carpenter, with equal confidence, says that brant has a much larger following in the Wissensin delegation than was at first supposed.

Mr. Snawdoes not seem to take his recent defeat by Mr. Paruell very kindly, and says that he will not remain a member of any party which tocepts the latter gentleman's extreme views, as appressed in this country, on the Irish land

THE Rev. Mr. Larabee, an American misary residing in Persia, sends the most alarm-eccounts of the extent and severity of the famine in the northern provinces of that country. The majority of the people, he says, are living on a few scanty roots.

INSTEAD of calling for new elections, the Emperor of Austria will accept the resignation of all members of his present Cabinet except Count Taafe, whom he intrusts with the formation of a new Cabinet, the members of which shall be drawn from all the political parties.

THE Sultan is said to be greatly disturbed about the creation of the International Commis-sion, and will probably resist any attempt to take the financial control out of his hands. He may as well keep quiet. If the European Pow-ers insist on the Commission he cannot help himself.

ANDREW SMITH, who embezzled \$29,000 easurer of North Andover, Mass., was con-ted yesterday and sentenced to six years in a State Prison at hard larbor. "They deal with

ota Republican Convention Blaine and Windom for the State delegation promises to be quite interesting. Of the delegation promises to be quite interesting. Of the delegates chosen at the County Conventions 114 have been instructed for Windom, 110 for Blains,

By an amendment to the Agricultural bill, sow pending in the House, the members of congress hope to have the opportunity of "makage, themselves solid" with their farmer-constituents. The amendment would permit them to send seeds in considerable quantities through the Fest-Office free of charge.

Mr. PARNELL, not wishing to retain the adership of the Home-Rulers, and as his fol-ween will not accept Mr. Shaw, the late leader, grants Justin McCarthy as a compromise grants Justin McCarthy as a compromise man.

McCarthy is well known in this country as a causer, magazine writer, and author of great mir. One of his recent works, "History of the recent works," History of ing run through twenty editions inside of a year Mr. McCarthy is a moderate man, leaning towards the Parnell policy, and his leadership would doubtless be satisfactory to all sections of the Home-Rulers.

ANOTHER Pennsylvania town was laid in Anorther Pennsylvania town was ashes yesterday. A fire broke out in an oil store at Condersport, Potter County, in that State, which resulted in the destruction of some forty houses and about \$300,000 worth of property. Only five buildings remain standing. Fortunately no lives were lost.

EXTENSIVE preparations continue to be made by Russia in anticipation of a war with China. War material in large quantities is being forwarded to the Russian Provinces adjacent to Chinese territory. Gen. Todieben has consulted as to the fortifications in that region, and Gen. the fortifications in that region, and Gen deff has been directed to move forward

A FIRE which for a time threatened the destruction of a considerable section of the manufacturing district of Pittsburg, broke out in a planing-mill in that town yesterday. By the efforts of the firemen it was confined to the planing-mill and an adjacent lumber-yard. The loss was \$100,000. The insurance is placed

THE Indiana State Medical Society open THE Indiana State medical Society opened resterday morning with a rather unusual execise. One of the medical gentiemen, probably wishing to present the assembled brethren with a case, kicked another under the chin, inflicting a serious wound. The kicker, says the act was accidental. He was doubtless riding his high horse" when the incident, or rather accident,

Ir appears that the statement in refer to the President's intention to convene Congress n extra session in case no action should be taken on the Ricctoral count was given out officially at the White House and for publication. Another official statement saying that the President does not contemplate the recall of Congress was issued yesterday, however. Which is to be believed?

ALL arrangements have been completed for the scull race between Hanlan and Courtney on the Potomac to-day. It is thought that some 50,000 people will turn out to witness it. Stands for 25,000 persons have been erected along the river. The President and Cabinet officers, accompanied by their wives, will be among the spectators. The betting is \$100 to \$40 in favor of Hanlan.

SMARTING under the criticisms of sections SMARTING under the criticisms of sections of the American and English press on the course of the French Government towards the religious bodies, M. Gambetta replies through his paper, La Republique Francaise, and says to America that the Jesuits are far more dangerous than the Mormons, and reminds the English of the penal laws against the Catholics which prevailed about scentury ago in Great Britain and Ireland.

FRANCE will take the initiative in demand ing the Turkish Government to permit an inter-national European Commission to undertake the supervision and administration of equitable law in Turkey. It is proposed that the expenses of carrying out the plans of the Commission will be met by the customs duties, tributes, etc., which have hitherto been the perquisits of that, most odious and greedy class of officeholders, he Turkish Pashas.

THE California Workingmen's Convention, which is now in session at San Francisco, is a very tame affair, and foreshadows the speedy dissolution of the party. The principal subject of discussion yesterday was whether the organization should be controlled by Kearney, or by a State Central Committee to be hereafter chosen. The Kearney faction triumphed, which may be taken as a sure sign that the organiza

Ar the meeting of the State Medical Society held at Belleville yesterday Dr. N. S. Davisof Evanston, the Permanent Secretary of the Association, tendered his resignation on the ground of poor health and overwork. The resign nation was reinctantly accepted, and a commit-tee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of thanks and respect. 'Dr. Davis is one of the most notable men in his profession, having won a world-wide reputation for great medical skill and knowledge.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the House yesterday to give effect to Secretary Evarts' recommendations in reference to the Fortune Bay fishery question. The bill provides for the repeal of the act to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington, that a duty be collected on all fish and fish-oil imported into the United States from Canada and of the sure he United States from Canada, and of the sum thus collected \$125,000 be set apart for the com-pensation of the American fishermen driven from Fortune Bay in May, 1878.

GARRET GORDON, an Indiana farmer, died suddenly at his work the 24th of December last, After his death Mrs. Gordon evinced a decided on for a young man with whom she is ac cused of being on more than friendly terms be-fore Gordon's death. Suspicion was aroused by her conduct. Last month the body was exher conduct. Last month the body was ex-humed, and an analysis since made of the con-tents of the stomach by some experts reveals the presence of arsenic in large quantities. Mrs. Gordon has been arrested on a charge of

MR. MAYNARD, the American Minister to Turkey, ignores the right of the Turkish author-Turkey, ignores the right of the Turkish authorities to try American citizens for crimes committed in the dominions of the Porte, and the Turkish authorities are exceedingly passweed thereat. An American at Alexandria, Egypt, is accused of the murder of an Egyptian. Mr. Maynard proposes that the trial shall be conducted by himself. The Khedive threatens to protest, and even to ignore Mr. Maynard's right to interfere. The Khedive will probably think better of the matter.

Ir would seem that a reaction against the Liberal party in England has already com-menced. To the defeat of Sir William Harcourt in Oxford yesterday's election added the defeat of the Scotch Lord-Advocate in Wigtonshire, and the replacing of Knatchbuil-Hugessen, Liberal who has been raised to the Peerage, b a Tory. Thus in one month after the general election the Liberals have lost six votes, and one Cabinet officer has lost his seat, as has a member of the Government outside the Cabinet.

FEARING lest the Democratic leaders in Congress, particularly the Confederate Brigadiers, according to their usual custom, might only open their mouths to put their feet into them, the Sage of Gramercy Park is very solicitions that they address according to itous that they adjourn as soon as possible, and has accordingly authorized his agents Randal and Barnum to use the utmost energy to bring about an adjournment on the 31st. The Sena nowever, refuses to be convinced of the wisdo of Tilden's advice. Many of the members

The proposed Gose-Ryan fight turned our a fizzle, as many had anticipated. In the first place, the Canadian authorities were well prepared to prevent the "mill" from being enacted on their side; indeed it would seem that the affair was purposely noised about that they might get ready. Goss, too, appears not to have been overanxious to proceed with the THE proposed Goss-Ryan fight turned out o have been overanxious to proceed with the nauling, whether because he was afraid of tyan himself or because he had a wholesome ear of Ryan's faction, which seems to have

fear of Ryan's faction, which seems to have been quite large and exceptionally ugly, is not fully known.

A PETITION numerously signed by prominent crockery-dealers throughout the United States has been 'bresented to the Ways and Means Committee praying for a reduction of 20 per cent in the duty of earthenware. The petitioners truly set forth that the tariff or these goods was imposed as a war measure; that its continuance is a tax on the necessaries of life, and a charge on the community generally in the interest of a few monopolists. The petitioners need not be too sanguine that their petition will be favorably acted on by Randail's packed Protectionist Committee.

capacity as delegate—not as Chairman of the Committee—it will, we suppose, occur to the delegates that nominations are in order, and that the choice of the individual who shall temporarily preside is wholly within the province of the Convention. It will be well to have the point settled that the Chairman of a have the point settled that the Chairman of a committee has no right of nomination that is not equally possessed by any delegate on the floor, and that to the Convention alone belongs the power of determining who the Temporary Chairman shall be. Possibly the Convention may differ with the State Committee on that subject and entirely largers its selections. that subject and entirely ignore its selec-non. The Cook County Convention differed with the Chairman of the County Committee in the matter of Temporary Chairman, and the State Convention could not do better than to follow that example, if for no other reason than the desire to place on record its independence of State-Committee management. State-Committee management. In any event it is quite certain there will be more than one nomination, and that the Convention will settle the matter of the Temporary Chairmanship to suit tradit.

THE RULE-OR-RUIN PROGRAM. The program yesterday morning of the Grantites under the command of Logan at Springfield was:

1. That Long Jones was to designate Temporary Chairman.
2. That the delegates from Cook County were to be called by Senatorial districts.

8. To deny that the regularly-elected dele

gates had been appointed by Senatorial dis-tricts, and thus exclude them. 4. To have a Committee on Credentials packed by Logan and Jones, who should report in favor of admitting the bolters from three Senatorial districts, and carry this report by main force of the Chairman and the

5. Having thus got control of the Convention, to grab and take everything, refuse the minority the right to have any delegates to Chicago, and carry resolutions instructing for a unit vote, and a vote of the whole fortyfour delegates for a third term of Grant. This was Boss Logan's plan of campaign determined on yesterday morning, and, if it

be not attempted or carried out to-day, it will be because of his failure to compel all the Grant delegations at Springfield to sustain him. There are many delegations elected as Grant men who boldly declare they will not submit to Logan's rule, but to-day the extent of their independence and of their purpose to see justice done will be shown in the Convention.

The impudence of the pretense of excluding the regular delegates on the technical pretext of their not having been elected by Senatorial districts is made evident by the fact that the regular delegates were all seected by Senatorial districts, each district neeting by itself and selecting its own delegates: when all were selected the Convention, as a whole, confirmed the action of the several District Conventions. The bolters, in making their selection, followed precisely the same course. The Illinois Boss cares nothing for the success of the Republican party in Illinois unless he can, in violation of Civil-Service rules, be the office-broker of the State. If he is not to have the bossing of the offices, he would just as soon, perhaps a little rather, see the Democrats win the Presidential election. If Grant is elected he expects to job the offices as he did during the second term, except more so. If the regular Cook County delegates be excluded to-day, then hereafter every minority in every county will be invited to bolt, and e given precedence because of the bolt.

THE "PAVORIT SON" FRAUD. The three-term organ in this city made its first appeal vesterday to the Springfield Convention in the following spasmodic style: Ohio sends her delegates for Sherman[7].
Maine sends her delegates for Blaine.
Vermont sends ber delegates for Edmunds
Minnesota will

dom[?].

What has Gen. Grant done to the people of this State that he should be made an exception There was much more of the same sort

which is not worth the space that would be required to print it. It is manifestly too late in the day to in duence the action of the State Convention at that distance, and consequently THE TRIB-UNE will not be charged with that purpose when it pronounces these "favorit son" hysterics in favor of Gen. Grant as impalpable bosh. It has been used with great emphas throughout the preliminary caucuses in 1111nois by the three-term managers, but it is difficult to conceive that it has produced any mpression upon intelligent men anywhere. not personal, but is based upon the violation of a National precedent involved in such an event, and upon the fear that such violation may alienate popular support in a degree that will defeat the Republicans in the approaching Presidential election. Republi ans can scarcely subscribe to the State-sovereignty doctrine that the interests of a favorit son" of any State should be advanced to the prejudice of the party that be-lieves the United States to be a Nation. Nor would it be logical for friends of any "favorit son" to push him forward to threat-

ened defeat. But the "favorit son" business has not prevailed elsewhere to the extent that the Illinois third-termers have represented. It is true that little Vermont is for big Edmunds, but there has never been a doubt expressed anywhere in Republican circles that Edmunds can be elected if nominated. It is true that Maine will come to Chicago in favor of Blaine, but there was no opposi to him shown in any district of his State: he was undeniably the favorit son. It is not true that Ohio sends a "solia" delegation for Sherman. A considerable number of the Ohio delegates will be favorable from the start to the nomination of some one else, and the entire delegation will very readily agree upon any one else except the third-term candidate, who, they feel and know, canno carry the State. It is not true, or at the best highly improbable, that Minnesota will send a "solid" delegation for Windom. There will be delegates from that State for at least

one other candidate. If other States have "favorit sons" whose nomination they are prepared to urge at Chi-cago on that ground, not one of these gentleterm, much less two terms. They can more reasonably assert the "favorit son" claim, though it is always sentimental and un-Re publican, than if they presented a candidate who had already been honored as much as any former President in American history. Illinois enjoyed in succession two terms for a favorit son named Lincoln, and then two terms for a favorit son named Grant. If the 'favorit son" argument is to control the nomination, then thirty-seven other States might maintain with considerable force that Illinois has already had more than its due share of Presidential honors.

But Gen. Grant certainly does not enjoy a monopoly of the "favorit son" sentiment in this State. Mr. Washburne has equal claim to that distinction. He is a "favorit son" who has reflected honor upon his State in all the positions which he has occupied, and one with whom the Republicans of all other States would go into the Presidential fight con-fidently and enthusiastically. Why should Mr. Washburne be deprived of his share of the imaginary strength which is attached to the "favorit son" argument? Why should not one citizen of Illinois, who has never been President and whose election, if a candidate, has never been doubted, have an

ther citizen of Illinois, who has been other citizen of Illinois, who has been president twice, and whose election, if a candidate, is very seriously questioned by a large portion of the Republican party?

This appeal in behalf of the third-term This appeal in behalf of the third-term candidate has been illogical and fraudulent from the beginning, whether it has done any service or not to Grant's cause in Illinois, If other States, or any other one State, had presented third-term candidates, or any one ird-term candidate, it would have been natural to appeal to the sentiment of State pride in Illinois for the support of Gen. Grant as against other third-termers; but even in such case Mr. Washburne would have been

entitled to preference as a "favorit son" whose nomination would not violate the

eral conviction that, no matter who the Re

weakness, and his physical infirmit

the Gramercy Park clique.

DIPHTHERIA IN RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the London Times,

writing from Odessa, calls public attention

to the fact that the dreaded disease known

as diphtheria has broken out in Southern

Russia, and is still raging there with unex-

ampled severity. As this evil often, and in

fact generally, spreads with great rapidity,

and if not promptly attended to is generally

fatal, the health officers of the towns in the

district referred to are using every means in

their power to arrest its further spread.

classes throughout the Russian Empire is

such as to render them an easy prey for

either contagious or infectious diseases,

where poverty, filth, bad drainage, and

kindred causes are agents in its prop-

agation. In view of the facilities of inter-

communication between Southern Russia

and Western Europe, of the scarcity of doctors and of medical advice in the region

infected, of the virulent type of the evil, and

the tendency of the Russian Government to

suppress and conceal facts tending to ques-

fairs, also to officially manipulate medical

Although the modern treatment of diph

tions to the throat, and although scientifi

ertheless the causes producing it and its ac-

doctors disagree. For obvious reasons no great

amount of additional practical knowledge is

likely to accrue from the present epidemic. Russian statistics on such matters are too

untrustworthy to be accepted as a basis for

reliable deductions. Moreover, it is almost

impossible to study a disease in the

midst of an epidemic, on account of the necessary and unavoidable complications

where new cases are of such constant oc-

American physician-Dr. Hoff, or Gough-

has been sent by our Government to ascer-

Diphtheria has many peculiarities to which

t is perhaps worth calling attention, as it has

o some extent beeu quite prevalent in Chi-

fficient agent in thereasing the death-rate.

consists in the formation of a false mem-

brane in the throat and in other situations

analagous to that which characterizes

the disease called, among other names,

diphtheritic laryngitis, or true croup.

districts, its chief ravages being committed

has never been able to attribute its spread to

cation," During the fatal epidemic of 1878

it was discovered that the chief sewers of

ome of the infected districts were choked

and filthy, but, strangely enough, the epidemic

doubt that it spreads by direct

any epidemics of the disease in this coun-

oftener selects its victims from, country

listricts. Sewer-gas, dampness in the air,

"he

tain the nature of the pestilence.

boundaries.

Unfortunately the condition of the

unwritten law of the Nation nor court the lefeat of the party. COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The President is understood to be so muc isappointed by the failure of Congress iss any law regulating and governing ounting of the Electoral votes that, in case there shall be an adjournment without ection, he will by special message call a extra session. The anxiety of the President on this subject is shared by the whole ople. Four years ago a civil war growing out of the right of succession to the Presi-dency was only averted by the wisdom and patriotism of those members of both Houses who devised the Electoral Commission. No such expedient as that can be repeated. The fact is that at present there is no law on the subject. Four years ago the Senate and the House were ruled by oping majorities, and an agreement upon any joint rule was impossible. Now the Democrats have a majority in both Houses. and may make a rule adapted to the cas when it shall arise. This course, however s both impelitic and dangerous. It is equiv-

alent to giving the party in the ascendancy

in Con gress the power to set aside any elec-

After the severe trial of 1877 it was the duty of Congress to have framed a general law on this subject. But Congress has failed to do so, and the country is on the eve of another election, and not a line legislation has been adopted to meet the emergency of a contested election such as arose in 1876. Several measures have been reported to Congress, but, being of some practical utility, none have been acted on while the question has been permitted drift into the middle of another election. A well considered bill has been recently reported from a House committee by Mr. Bicknell, of Indiana, This bill, we understand met the approval of all the members of tha Committee. It is possible that this bill might, with some modifications, be made acceptable to the whole country, and, if so, could h passed within a few days. It is not a bill plundering the Treasury of ten millions of dollars, like the River and Harbor bill, but it is a bill to protect the country from the perils of civil war, and to take from Congress the irresponsible and discretionary power of determining the result of an elec tion, and providing by law how and in what manner the result may be ascertained and declared. The time to act on this question s now before the election, and not next winter, when the country may be involved in the very struggle which such a law is in-

tended to avert. If Congress shall adjourn without action n this subject, and the President shall reonvene the two Houses with a view to enacting some law to meet the possible contingency, the country will give him at least the credit of having done his duty. The responsibility of non-action and for the comolications that may result will rest upon Congress and the majority, whose action will not fail to be accepted as designed to enable that majority to declare their man elected, whether elected or not.

TILDEN OUT OF THE WAY.

or mistakenly, the Democrats are unanimo in their desire that the Republicans shall nominate Gen. Grant. There are to-day emocratic delegations from this State, from Indiana, and from adjoining States in attendance at the Republican Convention at Sprin field to increase the outside pressure in favor of the third-term movement.

It is equally certain that the Republicans with the same unanimity, hope that the Democrats will nominate Mr. Tilden. If each of the two parties were permitted to letermine the choice of their opponent, Grant and Tilden would unquestionably be the contending candidates for the Presiden tial succession

Whatever the result may be in the Chicago Convention, the present prospect is that Mr. and it is not merely imprudent but unsafe for the Republicans to base any action upon the

The signs of Mr. Tilden's weakness have cago during the past winter, and, with pneumonia and scarlet-fever, has been an increased notably of late on all sides, but the most damaging blow he has received is Mr. Watterson's confession that he cannot obtain the vote of Kentucky in the Cincinnati Convention. Watterson has been Tilden's most devoted and confident advocate all along. Not long ago the Courier-Journal announced that, thirty days before the as-sembling of the Democratic Convention in In England and some other Western countries it appears to be preëminently a disease of rural as distinguished from urban Kentucky, it would print a resolution instructing the Kentucky delegation to vote a a unit for Mr. Tilden, and that the Democrats among village populations, especially among the inhabitants of damp and low-lying valof the State would be expected to "waltz up" to these instructions. This announcement drew from many of the leading Demo leys. There, Dr. Thursfield asserts, crats of Kentucky the most determined and outspoken opposition to the Tilden-Watterany other cause than school intercommunison machine, and this opposition has asserted itself successfully. Yesterday the Courier Journal practically abandoned its pro gram, and announced that it would not ask the Lexington Convention to was most severe in parts where the sewers instruct, but would still continue to were comparatively free. It was suggest 'appeal" to the Democrats to send nobody at that time-owing to the fact that diphthe to Lexington "who does not go there pre ria is peculiarly fatal to young childrenpared to meet the self-sacrificing spirit of that perhaps, as a community of milk this grand old man [Tilden] with a kindred supply was an important element in the case, certain diseased conditions of the spirit." The most rational construction that can be put upon this rather sentimental apcows might be the cause of its prevalence. But this theory was also dispeal is that Mr. Watterson hopes the Demo crats will "let Tilden down easy." The latest reports from Kentucky indicate that The proved, although there can hardly be not only will there be no instructions from that State for Tilden, but that the majority contagion. Since 1856 we have had of the delegation will be opposed to him.

Information comes from Democratic sources that Mr. Tilden and his friends are try, but we do not believe it to be equally true that it is confined to, or even that it now prepared to compromise upon a nomina-tion with the understanding and pledge that malarious neighborhoods, careless exposure he shall refuse to accept it. It is not imposto night air, etc., are among the causes assible that this may be the outcome of the Cincinnati Convention. A nomination un-der those conditions would be regarded by Mr. Tilden as a "vindication," and signed.

Another peculiarity of diphtheria is that it is essentially a disease of childhood, persons by Mr. Tilden as a "vindication," and would enable him practically to name the Democratic candidate. The opponents of Tilden may be willing to accept the terms as a means for getting rid of Tilden without creating a dissension in the party and at the same time for securing the valuable sid of his active sympathy and cooperation in the campaign. It would be regarded as an assurance of complete and effective harmony in the Democratic party, which it will be the first purpose of the Democratic managers to secure. etween 3 and 19 years of age being most likely to be affected by it, but no period of life is exempt from a liability to it. We have not any of the mortality statistics for this country at hand. But, according to an analysis of 70,000 fatal cases in England, "9 analysis of 70,000 fatal cases in England, "9 per cent of the deaths occurred in infants under 1 year old, 45 per cent between the ages of 1 and 5, and 26 per cent between the ages of 5 and 10; so that no less than 80 per cent of the entire mortality fell upon patients within the first decade of existence." It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics as to the proportion of mortality to the numbers attacked, but, as far as can be accurated, the mortality from diphtheria has on several occasions

been as much as 50 per cent; and, according to statistics quoted by Dr. Morell Mackenzie from Dr. Borgiotti, it exceeded this propor-tion during the Florentine epidemic of the years 1872 and 1873. Different epidemics difnever excite any warm support, but the fer of course in the rate of mo before the American people in the characte disease being sometimes mild and at othe times fatal within forty-eight hours. "I the larynx becomes affected, the chances of The history of the cipher dispatches and the income-tax suit would render such an effort preposterous. Besides this, he has widened the breach between himself and the Tamcovery are few," says an eminent authority. In our country physicians have abandoned the severe topical measures, to which, by the way, the Mourjiks of Russia have remany Democrats; he has gained the violen opposition of the Bourbons everywhere by what they call his cowardice in neglecting fused to submit, and confine themselves to antiseptic and soothing applications. Ocea to assert his claims to the office in 1877 as they desired he should; and there is a genonally tracheotomy has been reso but only as a last resort, and then not often publicans may nominate, the Democrats will be beaten with Tilden as their standard-ONE of the strange results of the "iren com" which raged in this country from bearer. Tilden himself is too shrewd and

calculating to have overlooked these signs of July, 1879, to April, 1880, is that which now affects the ore market. Last June pig-iron incline him to a withdrawal from an unesold in this country at the mills at from \$17 qual struggle, if he can retire without perto \$19 per ton. At the same time Lake Susonal humiliation. The terms upon which he is probably ready to get out of the way may include a sham nomination, or a comperior ore,—standard specula or magnetic ore,—delivered on cars at the mines, sold for \$4 per ton; hematic ores sold at an averplimentary vote, or the privilege of naming age price of \$2.25 per ton. In consequ of the boom pig-iron advanced in January ance would indicate that some such under last to \$42 per ton, and the special standing has been reached between the Tilly careful manufacturers took great pains to secure a supply of ore for 1880 den and anti-Tilden factions, for Watterson is on a standing of the closest intimacy with by making contracts for large supplies of ore running from the opening of navigation to November next. The miners also had It may be assumed from these circum stances that Tilden will not be the Demoheard of the boom, and they entered into concratic candidate. The Republicans may as well abandon that cherished hope. With tracts for the delivery of standard or magnetic ore at 89 per ton, and for hematic ore Tilden out of the way and satisfied with the at \$5 per ton. In addition the boomers made compromise, there is nothing to prevent the contracts for a large fleet of sailing and steam Democrats from agreeing upon a nomination vessels to run all the season of 1880 bringing that will not merely unite the Democracy, this ore from Lake Superior to all the lake carry the Solid South, and restore harmony ports, the carrying price per ton being upon in New York, but also cut into Republica the highest scale of the boom. In the mean time the boom has exploded. There being strength wherever there is any defection or dissatisfaction on the Republican side. It no orders at fancy prices, pig-iron is sellwill not be surprising if the Democratic factions, when they kiss and make up, shall ing in Pittsburg to relieve stocks on hand at \$20 per ton; but the out-standing contracts for ore at \$9 per agree upon some Ohio man of clear record and local strength, in order to make a fight ton and the contracts for transportation for that State in the October election. It are all standing. To buy ore at that price and cannot be denied that Ohio is dangerously sell pig-iron at \$20 is ruin; but the miners close, and a Republican error may turn the and the vessel-owners show their contract balance in favor of the Democrats. With and demand that they be lived up to, and this prospect ahead, it will be little short of this the iron manufacturers say they cannot suicidal for the Republicans to make any do. The miners so far refuse to yield. The nomination which threatens to cause a de vessel-owners will soon be claiming large fection. The veriest novice in political damages in the shape of demurrage, and affairs can understand and appreciate this generally the iron-ore market is in a very lisagreeable and discontented condition Somebody must yield, and time will briefly

> add another chapter to the collapse of the iron boom. THE letter of the individual George to the Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House of Representatives, proposing to reveal cen tain information to convict various Senators and Representatives in Congress in 1871 of having been bribed to vote for certain railroad land-grants, seems to have a very suspicious character. This person says he has known all this for years, and has had the proof in his possession. Why, then, has he not made his revelation during the nine years? What is the special provocation for the revelation at this time? Is it an attempt to influence the price of stocks or to affect pending legislation? Is it a bid to be bought off? Is it a scheme to attempt to blacken or smirch private character pending the coming election? The whole thing seems to be fishy. -a weak sensation, and to have a political or partisan end. George has waited too long with his story to deserve any special credence.

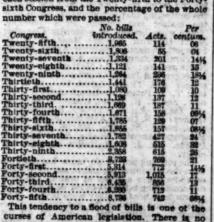
tion the efficacy of the administration of af-To THE credit of the Illinois delegation in testimony, other countries are likely to in-Congress, there were six of their number vestigate and to guard against this epidemic who had the manliness and courage to vote against the River and Harbor bill, not only themselves without depending upon the because of the many monstrosities in that bill, but also because of the persistent refusal to make any rational appropriation for theria is much more effective and rational the Illinois River improvement, Had the than the old practice of cauterizing applicawhole nineteen members resolutely opposed the act and devoted themselves to the interinvestigation has enabled our physicians to est of the State, they could not have fared much better understand and control it, nevworse, and might have succeeded much curate diagnosis are still matters on which

THE general verdict is that the House decided right when it rejected Andrew G. Curtin, renegade Republican, and confirmed Yodum in his seat, notwithstanding he was a crazy Fiatist. Mr. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, made a hard fight for his friend Curtin, and coaxed the Brigadiers not a little to let him in, but all in the Remultic thus comments as the second coaxed t vain. The Republic thus comments on the cor

vain. The Republic thus comments on the contest:

Mr. Andrew G. Curtin, after spending a goodly amount of his own means, and causing not a little of the Government's money to be wasted in an attempt to secure a sent in Congress to which he was not elected, has had his ambition thwarted. And we do not exaggerate when we say that a baker's dozen of individuals, probably, comprise all of the citizens of this great State who sympathize with him in his disappointment. Republicans regard the decision as a well-merited punishment for his treachery to their party, from which, indeed, he obtained all the honor and fame which made him prominent during the War; and the Democracy, as a rule, look upon him as a political renegade whom it is not safe to trust. The man who has shed the most tears and whose lamentations are the loudest is the editor of the Times, the real author of the pliable Curtin's wees, but the reasons given by that journalist for the summary shelying of the ex-Governor are, to say the least, novel. The Southern Brigadiers, those "honorable" and "valiant" gentlemen whose praises have been so often sung in the Times, whose heroism has been so frequently extelled in its columns, and whose political and unpatriotic acts have been so energetically defended, are announced to have rejected the much-beloved ally of the editor because he was a loyal Governor during the Rebellion. We are pleased that Mr. McClure has at last discovered that his efforts in behalf of the Bebel Brigadiers were made in a bad cause.

THE New York Evening Post makes the following statement of the number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in Congress for each session from the Twenty-fifth to the Forty-sixth Congress, and the percentage of the whole



This tendency to a flood of bills is one of the curses of American legislation. There is no time for the proper consideration of useful measures, and multisudes of bad and improper bills are log-rolled or sneaked through by the lobby in and out of Congress.

REPUDIATING Memphis is in new trouble. The city gave up its municipal charter and made itself into a taxing district to avoid judgment upon its bonds; and now the Supreme Court holds that suits against the city are equally good against the taxing district. It is a good deal cheaper in the end for cities as well as individuals to pay their debts than to try te dodge them. In the end it is cheaper for States, too.

SAYS the Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.):
'The farce of attempting to unseat Kellorg by a majority vote, in disregard of ail law and precedent, has gone quite far enough. It must be evident now to Senator Hill that the Democratic Senators can't be caucused or driven into a flagrant violation of the settled title held by Kellorg. Granted that it is fraudulent.—that it came from no Legislature elected by the people of Louisiana, and that it has not an attribute of marit.—It has been solemnly adjudicated by the Senate, the supreme unbursal to decide the

issue, and Kellogg can be time office, or for corruption in obtaining his office.
That he is proven guilty of effecting his election
by fraud won't be disputed by any one outside of prejudiced partises circles; but that the Republicans will give him a solid vote, regardless sun, and that will prevent his dismissal. To so sume that less than two-thirds can unasat Kel-logg is to imitate and make comparatively logs is to initiate and make comparatively expectable the partisan admission of Kellogg and the Republican efforts to unseat Butler, and it will be simply wasting of time to prove that will be party, when in power, has more regard for immediate party. immediate party interests than for law or the

THE President has communicated to Congress the correspondence with the British Gov-ernment concerning the outrages committed upon our fishermen at Fortune Bay by the De-minion authorities. The British Government services minion authorities. The British Government per-emptorily refuses to recognize any claim for in-demnity. The President thereupon proposes that Congress shall restore the tariff charges on Canadian fish and fish-oil to what the were before the famous Treaty of Washington. The partnership with Canada under the Treaty of Washington in the fishery business has been a most disastrous one. We have lost the revenue from the Canadian fish sent to this country, have gained no rights or privileges for our own fishermen, and have paid Canada \$5,500,000 for "benedia" It is time to put an end to the partnership. The recommendations of the President ought to be put into the form of law, and Congress ought also to direct that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty at the earliest possible moment.

Ir appears from the following that the great Premier of England is frequently revisand fixed up by his wife before he is permitted.

to appear in public. The old gentleman appear to take the revision good-naturedly:

Mrs. Gladstone does not confine her attention to the domestic government of Hawarden Cutle. Her influence will be enormous when it Gladstone sits once more on the Treasury benches and two of her sons are in Parliament She is a clever. Pleasant, enruest woman to she dresses badly. Her bonnets are of the down the she is coats. Gladstone himself is not a "buc. He wears trousers that are bagy at the kness his coats never fit him: his gloves are aivant to the House of Commons to make an important speech he is always well brushed, his had so clied, and he wears a flower in his button-bol. Mrs. Gladstone always revises him before heaves home on important occasions. Old members of the Commons straighten their backs aget ready for "larks" when they see Gladstone come in with his hair smooth and a flower in his cont.

marvelous story about a new motor, which must be accepted with mental reservations:

A new propelling or motor power is being in troduced to the public here [Washington] that if the half that is told of it be true, will supersed steam and all other propelling power ye known, as much as the electric light supersegas or the old off lamp or tallow candle. You correspondent, in company with ten or the state of the correspondent in company with ten or the state of the correspondent. cally exhibition here, and with it running engine of three-horse-power and another of the The material used to generate the propellic power is bisulphate of carbon. It is claim for it that an engine, of sufficient capacity is work off 50,000 copies of a newspaper can be reby this new motive power, without a at an expense of less than \$1 per day

A PRIVATE dispatch received here yes day from a most reliable gentleman who was in attendance on the Florida Republican State Convention as a delegate says: "All repor-ulaiming Florida 'solid' for Grant are falsa The vote will be divided between Grant, Bians and Sherman. This you can depend on." The States. By the time of the Chicago Cor there will not be many solid third-term except the 88,000 Democratic State of 1 The rotten-borough delegation of that State be led by a disciple of Audy Johnson, wh

To THE argument that Illinois sh "solid" for her favorit son, because Ven or Maine is, it can be replied with crus force that no other State is pushing Presidential candidate on the party who has already held the office twice. Illinois, thro her machine boses, is the only State that ever was placed in the remarkable attitude of demanding the Presidency three times for the same must lilinois cannot in decency make so unprecedented a demand of her sister States. And Illinois is not doing it. The demand is put forth by a parcel of impudent spoils-secure and bolters who are employing the Yazoo bull-dozer's methods to secure a "solid" independent of the scheme.

Some of the machine bosses angrily de They say it is only for a first term of a se They say it is only for a first term of a series of double terms. Is he not a cand for the third time? Has he not been a or date twice before? Do not two and one makes? Calling it the first of a second serie terms does not improve the matter. Waston was not a candidate for a batch of term a second or third series; and it is a safe ruldraw the line at Washington's example.

An episode at the Methodist Gene An episode at the Methodist General of ference was a resolution, adopted by a risvote, expressing "high appreciation" of "purity of the family and social life of White House, and of the parsonal worth a noble example of President and Mrs. Hay and commending to the "women of American Commence on the Charles of Charles and Commence of Mrs. Hays in regard emperance, as well as the beautiful implicity of her life."

PERSONALS.

" I'm afraid my fences are down for good." Kate Field says Castelar has no chin. Kate

will never be taken for Castelar.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, elected Overseer
Harvard University last year and declared i
eligible, declines a redicction presumably be
cause he has not mastered this year's "Bas
Ball Guide."

Mr. Huxley found a check for \$5,000 in or of his letters the other day, the gift of a Bolice admirer. A 'Chicago man found a draft for \$5,000 in one of his letters the other day. 'I had been protested.

Put the pickles in the sugar, Set the cake where ants abound; Nothing mars the happy moments On our lovely picnic ground.

fact that Mr. Tennyson is beginning to look year old. It is certainly astonishing that a very old man should look very old, but there seems to be no help for it. The papers are stating as an extraordin man should look ve to be no help for it.

The trustees of the Rev. J. H. Hartley's church, in Cincinnati, have asked him to resign on account of his habit of borrowing money and never paying. Mr. Hartley was evidently fitting himself for the position of Turkish Minister of Finance.

Admiral Ammen said the other day that the offer of the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, with a sainry of \$25,000 a year, is still open to Grant. It is hardly necessary to remind the General that the old adapt: "A Canal Freeidency in the hand," etc., was never that at the present moment.
"Elm Street Eme"—The similia-similibus

curantur scheme doesn't work in the case of thirst caused by eating ice-cream. We would like to decide in your favor, but think it will be better not to break Charley this summer. It is very evident that ice-cream has claimed rouf for its own, or you have claimed ice-cream: We are not certain which.

This may be a free country, but it doesn't look like it in Chicago, where a man has to buy a license for his dog to walk the streets, a tay showing that his owner has the license to hans on the dog, a muzzle to keep him from being poisoned by minions of the administration that sells the license, and a chain to lead the dog by so that he will not be stolen.

Victor Hugo has been explaining how he makes pictures. "I generally," he says, "make use of my ink bottle as a palet, and then in order to make my tigus lighter I throw half a grass of water over my paper, or sacrifices fer drops of codice to my drawing." From the account it is evident that several Chicago areas have been for years palming of Hago's walks at their own. This may be a free country, but it doesn's

SPO An Exces by C

Heavy

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Troy Bea

Everything

Fully 2,000 p visitors, who be very close 1880 shall hav three ex-Chic banks nine o encounter. strongest on

had its usus was put in t ould see services of of the p were prone to they saw how of Corcoran's But it must was a big be heavy wind sgainst the McCormick, t all probability Then the fine was a game si
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man of the Cit made first, st on a passed Filnt, and hit. The second, but go

three men we dore, and Fit off with a said A sain the log atrike and a fi while he was, with the umplestruck out, les he had gain looked very se inning, when Williamson's after two men

and immediate took care to and a bit more of affairs in the fourth timbases, and we bit, not daring well in Dalrys for stole second were men on out and only same. Now once more, at Hanlon, while over fix was be the latter play

the latter play the seventh oc Flint's devisin have his battle base, when Gi posely droppe but recovered before Hankin

9 10 15 18 27 17

SPORTING EVENTS.

An Exceedingly Creditable Victory by Chicago's Team Over Cleveland.

Heavy Batting and Fine Base-Running the Features of the Game.

Troy Beats Worcester 10 to 1-A Close Game Won by Buffalo in Cincinnati.

To-Day.

way much interest was felt in yesterday's encounter. The visitors presented their very strongest outfit, and a very strong one it is beyond a doubt. They are gentlemanly players, too, who behave well on the field, and play ball as if they knew how. Chicago had its usual nine, excepting that Corcoran was put in to pitch, somewhat to the disapcould see no reason for foregoing the services of Goldsmith after his fine record of the past four games, and who were prone to censure the management when they saw how freely the Clevelands took hold of Corcoran's delivery from the very outset. But it must be remembered that yesterday was a big batting day all around; that the heavy wind was with the batsmen and against the pitchers and the fielders; that McCormick, too, was hit very hard, and in all probability Goldsmith would have been. Then the fine work done by Corcoran after Then the fine work done by Corcoran after the second inning, together with his excellent batting and superb base-running, helped to reconcile everybody to the change. It was a game splendidly won by Chicago. To beat the Cleveland team when the score stands 6 to 0 in the second inning is an achievement to be proud of. There are not many nines in the League that can do it, and it will not secon be done again.

Trouble began almost with the first ball stiched. Dunlap, the most remarkable batspitched. Dunlap, the most remarkable batsman of the Cleveland collection, was the first to face Coreoran, and on a safe grounder made first, stole for second, reached third on a passed ball and wild throw by Flint, and home on Shaffer's safe hit. The blonde eloquitonist stole second, but got no further, as Hotaling flew out to Williamson, Hanlon struck out, and Phillips gave Anson a grounder near first base. For the Chicago half of the inning Dalrymple and Gore led off with a base hit each, but Williamson popped up a fly to McCormick, and Anson's hit to Dunlap resulted in a sharp double play whereto Gore and Anson fell victims. For the second inning Hankinson opened the play by a two-baser over right-field fence. He should have been out at third on Glasscock's hit to Burns, who gathered and threw sharply to Williamson, but the latter muffed the ball and let Hank have the base. Glasscock having at once stolen second, both he and Hankinson were brought in by McCormick's one-base hit. Gilligan flew out to Quest, when Dunlap his safely again and took first, McCormick's second. Shaffer struck out in his

mick second. Shaffer struck out in his anxiety to bat them both in, but Hotaling his clean to left, and McCounick and Duplap tailied on Dairympie's wretched wild throw to home-plate. Then Hanlon was given first on balls, and as Phillips sont a safe grounder to centre Gore fumbled the ball and missed an opportunity to head off Hotaling at the plate, though he did send the ball to Williamson in time to put out Hanlon at third, thus sneling with five uncarned run an inning which was a curious mixture to good batting and disastrous misplays. After this Chicage backet out many misplays. After this Chicage backet out an any mits Forest Chicage backet out and misplays. After this Chicage backet out and misplays. After this Chicage backet out on first the blird inning, Hankinson earning his base, but the next three men went out on files to Dairymple, Gore, and Flint. In the fourth Duniap led off with a safe hit, and claverly stole second. Again the loquacious Shaffer struck out, one strike and a fair ball being called on him while he was engaged in arguing the point with the umpire. Hotaling and Hanlon both struck out, leaving Duniap on third, which he had gained by a wild pitch. Things looked very squally for Chicago in the fifth inning, when Phillips was given first by Williamson's muff of his high bounder, and after from men were out McCornick had a life given him by Kelly's wide throw to first, and immediately stole second, but Corroran took care to make Gilligan strike out, sad a blank was the result. Still more threatening was the aspect of affairs in the sixth inning. Dunlap for the fourth time hit safely, this time for two bases, and went to third on Shaffer's safe hit, not daring to try for home with the ball well in Dairymple's hands. Of course Shaffer stole second without hindrance, and here were men on second and third with nobody out and only two runs needed to tie the game. Now came Corcorna to the form he well and the service of them.

Shaffer hits weak fly to Anson, and the latter fields out Hotaling al

THE TURF. day of the spring meeting of the Jockey Club, and there is a large attendance. The track is in good condition. The first race, for a purse of \$300, one and a quarter miles, was won by Voltaire, One Dime second, and

Time-1:48%: 1:44. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. May 18.—At the Point Breeze trotting races the three-unfaute class was won by Unolaia, Ripton second, and Bay Chieftain third. Time, 2:28, 2:27/4. The 2:28 class was won by Hambietonian Bashaw, Stonewall second, and Lyman third. Time, 2:20, 2:25/4, 2:28, 2:29/4, 2:33/4. Lyman won the second heat and Stonewall the third.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Mount Vernon Stakes, one and a quarter miles, was won by Baby (formerly Dairy Maid), Cinderella second. Dawn third, Mystery fourth. Time, 3:12.

ella second. Dawn third, Mystery fourth. Time, 3;12.

The race for the Brighton Hotel Cup, one and half miles, was won by Checkmate, Monitor second, Werter third, Clyde Hampton fourth. Time, 2:87.

The third event, mile heats, was won by Suananoa, Eunice second; Glendalia ruled out after second heat. Time, 1:45, 1:50, 1:52. Eunice won the first heat.

The steepie chase over the usual course was won by Dispute, Faustina second, Starlight third. Time, 4:30,

PEDESTRIANISM.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
O., May 18.—There was large attendance and much enthusiasm at the walking-match to-day. The score to-

CROP-PROSPECTS.

KANSAS.

Dones Crrr, May 18.—A heavy rain fell in this vicinity to-day, and is still falling, which relieves the inhabitants and stock men from further anxiety, and insures an abunber of cattle expected from the Texas drive. The prospects are encouraging and every-body happy. On account of last year's drought, the settlers on the extreme frontiers have nearly all left their claims, and the

whose country west of Dodge will be occu-pied by stock men.

Newton Komenn, May 16.

The crops in Harvey County are in as prosperous a condition as they are in any other county along the line of the Santa Fé Railroad, and the rains have been as pienti-ful.

other county along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the rains have been as pientiful.

Chapute Times, May 14.

A long-desired rain fell on Saturday last, lasting about two hours, and the thirsty earth was thoroughly wet. The growing corn and wheat were greatly in need of the rain, and is now growing finely. All vegetation also evidences the reviving effects of the rain. Everybody is cheerful now on the crop question, and there are no croakings about "another dry season," For all of which let us be grateful.

Summer County Frees, May 18.

Last Saturday morning the long-looked-for rains began to descend, cheering the hearts of thousands of farmers, who were becoming sadly discouraged because of the long-coutinued dry weather. The central and norther provided the same of the county were especially favored; and cheering reports of the improved condition of growing crops are coming in from all quarters.

We had copious rains Saturday and Sunday last in the southern and central portions of our county, the extreme northern portion of our county, the extreme northern portion of our county missing them altogether. In fact, this portion of our county this spring has falled to fall within the spring rain belt. Local clouds in their course are confined to belts usually made by the falling of the first spring rains, the moisture of the earth, apparently determining the course of the clouds. Before the breaking up of the soil, and the climatic changes produced by the advent of civilization into Kansaa, in seasons when the rains were local, the clouds were confined to the water-courses that being the attractive belt. Our friend, R. T. Stokes, wanted to give a reason for it without quoting from Prof. Tice's planetary theory, and the above is our opinion, and we give it for what it is worth.

Lian Coenty Clarion, May 35.

This section of the country was visited

worth.

Lian Coanty Clarion, May 15.

This section of the country was visited last Saturday and Sunday night by the most refreshing rains that one can conceive of. As far as we can learn the rain was general and copious. The shade of sadness that had settled over the faces of our farmers in consequence of the dry weather has been supplanted by cheerful smiles, and with high hopes of a prosperous year every one has gone to work with renewed courage. The crops could not look better than they do.

ILLINOIS. Seedal Dispatch to The Chicago Th South Elgin, Ill., May 18 .- The weather is very pleasant,—moderately warm. Corn-planting is all done, and considerable of it is up and looking well. Cultivators will be put to work in some pieces this week. Meadows and grain-fields look very promising, and the prospect is still abundant for fruit.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Letter from One of Them, Who Is for Blaine as Against Grant or Sher-

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—A gentle-man in Washington has received a long letter on political affairs from a prominent Re-publican who resides in one of the Southern States. The writer, who is a native of the South, has taken an active part in the poli-tics of his State since the close of the Rebelon, and has served one term in the United States Senate. In the course of his letter he says: "At the end of his first term Gen. States Senate. In the course of his letter he says: "At the end of his first term Gen. Grant found us with 30,000 majority in this State. He turned his back on the Southern Republicans, and took into his embrace the carpet-baggers and negroes, and with these proposed to establish the party in the South. Grant's appointments in this State were infamous; his appointeet were especially abusive and proscriptive of every decent Southern man, especially sotoward Southern Republicans. The result was, that when he went out of office the State writhed in the strong grasp of the bulldozing Democracy.

Under no circumstances would I support for reflection the ex-President. I could not be induced to support Sherman.

Personally I feel a warm friendship for Blaine. His conduct in the Arkansas case was manly; his course in the case of the 'Force bill' won my judgment to his support. At Cincinnati I preterred him; but the hue and cry raised against him caused me to fear his defeat before the masses. Should he receive the nomination at Chicago, I shall be, as against Grant or Sherman I am decidedly for Blaine. As between Blaine, Washburne, Edmunds, or Fish, I should support the man who, with the lights before me, I held to be the strongest man in the hearts of the masses of our party."

SOUTHERN PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

New Obleans, May 18.—The Mississippi
Valley Planters' Association met in this city.

The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic. Alabama, Tennessee, Arkanenthusiastic. Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana are represented. Numerous specimens of improved farming machinery were displayed. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Mississippi River Commission; claiming the right to representation in National and State cotton exchanges; condemning the sale of cotton-seed; approving the barge-line system of river transportation; condemning speculations in cotton futures by cotton factors. F. C. Morehead, of Mississippi, was reëlected President by acclamation. J. W. Vicks of Mississippi, H. R. Lucas of Louisiana, J. B. Killebrew of Tennessee, S. B. Cockrill of Arkansas, and Dr. J. B. Taylor, of Alabama, were elected Vice-Presidents. Adjourned sine die.

THEY DIDN'T FIGHT.

and Ryan Results in a Fiasco.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—Through the evil machinations of Barney Aaron, the biggest crook in the profession, the Goss-Ryan match for the heavy-weight championship must be handed along with the Rooke-Donovan fizzle as among the biggest flascos known to sporting circles. After training several weeks for the mill, the principals go to Erie ready to fight, in fact, anxious to spoil each other's beauty, the excursion for the battling ground is started, and everything looks very promising for the affair, when Aaron steps in and spoils the whole thing. He made his boast at Erie during the Rooke-Donovan embroglio that he would break up to-day's

DICKERED AND FOOLED ABOUND

ington to attend the boat-race. Old man ference, and told Barney and his lackeys that he would meet the Trojan anywhere with any sort of show. The ex-champion never looked as well as he did this morning, and when he stripped about half-past 12 to prepare for the day's work he LOOKED A PERFECT GLADIATOR.

Ryan felt finely, and both men at that time exhibited great eagerness to pummel each other. The principals and their friends beld a meeting yesterday, and drew up new articles of agreement. It being conceded that the fight could not take place on the Canadian spot originally chosen because of magisterial interference, it was provided that both factions should start on the same boat early this morning, and an outside bettle-ground should be decided upon. Everything went along smoothly until the time for embarkation. Barney Aaron then began his crooked tactics. At 1 o'clock, the night being very dark, the parties interested made their way to the boats. The Trojan crowd were to the front first, and eager to be away. Finally Aaron came down with his man, and they boarded the boat, but just as she was cutting loose they jumped ashore. Inquiry as to what was the matter and where they were going elicited

THE LAME EXCUSE

from gilb Barney that Ryan had too much

from glib Barney that Ryan had too much of a gang aboard, and he was going on another boat. "You go along, and we'll meet you outside," said he to those on board. So the boat steamed for the lake, leaving Aaron, Goss, and his friends to follow. Another tug was blowing at the dock for those expected on the late train. As soon as it arrived and the passengers had reached the boat, her moorings were cast off, she was hailed after going a short distance, and who should row up alongside but Aaron and Goss. The former's vulce was recognized, and the should row up alongside but Aaron and Goss. The former's voice was recognized, and the form of the English pugilist could be dimly outlined in the gloom. They apparently took a look at the boat and those on board, and then Aaron said he wouldn't go with "that crowd and their small boat," and put back to shore. The tug proceeded outside and found the boat with Ryan aboard waiting. "Is Goss aboard?" some one asked. "No; we thought he was on your boat," was the reply. The tugs floated about for some time waiting for the other side to show up, and then

where it was learned that Aaron had taken his man back to the Reed House and locked him up, saying he could not get a boat, and he wasn't going to have his man killed.

Johnny Roach, Ryan's trainer, then went up to the Reed House, it being about 40'clock, and a conference was had with Arthur Chambers and Aaron. Each party was very anxious to make offers but slow to accept any. Aaron wanted Ryan to select fifteen people and he would name the same number, and they would go and fight. Roach replied that he did not care to be arrested, as it was then daylight, and they would be seen. Barney accused Ryan of bringing his gang along with him, and it must be said that STEAMED BACK TO THE DOCK,

NEVER A HARDER CHOWD

attended a mill than the one that followed the Trojan giant, Johnny Roach being the only decent man in the party. So criminations and recriminations were made, and the discussion was kept up until 70 clock, when Roach made a final proposition to go anywhere and fight, but Barney refused to accept, and the Brooklyn trainer withdrew, saying that ended the fight. The matter was then left to the referee, Mr. Charles Johnson, of Brooklyn. At half-past 10 both Ryan and Goss boarded the train at Eric and returned to New York. At the depot the principals met and Joe said: "It's too bad, isn't it, Paddy?" Whereupon Ryan replied: "Yes, it is, old man. I wish that different results had occurred. Well, we'll get on board together, anyway." Aaron had in the meantime disappeared, having gone, it is said, to Washington.

Sports say that Johnson, the stakeholder, will insist on the men fighting for the money, and as the new agreement made at Eric did not name any spot, the Ryan people cannot claim the stakes.

ANOTHER VERSION. NEVER A HARDER GROWD

not name any spot, the Ryan people cannot claim the stakes.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., May 18.—About two hours after the Goss-Ryan horde had disembarked, another effort was made to get the principals together for business, but the Goss backers three very obstacle in the way. Goss' hotel was besieged by sporting men, and most contemptible epithets were hurled at him for showing the white feather. So enraged was the mob with Barney Aaron, Goss' backer, that it would have fared hard with him if he could have been found. When it was learned that a fight could not be brought about, the whole crowd dispersed and started for home. At the depot Goss and Ryan met face to face, and were very near getting to work on personal grounds. Goss was in the waiting-room telling how he would have chawed up Ryan, when the latter entered, and, being told Goss had said he could lick him, he marched up and grimly asked if it was so. Goss admitted he had intimated his ability to lick Ryan with a fair show. Hot words followed, and an informal mill seemed imminent, when outsiders interfered, and the two bruisers shook hands and parted. THE CANADIAN POLICE PULLY INFORMED.

John B. Semans, founder and for many years editor of the Lafayette Journal, will take place to-morrow. She was a lady ad-vanced in years, and greatly beloved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—
Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will
be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional
gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime
in such a manner that it is pleasant to the tasts,
and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were
pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the
clear oil for a long time without marked effect,
have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.
Sold by all druggists.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

Massas. Warks & Porran—Gentlemen: Injustice to those who may suffer as I have suf-tered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Cuti-cura Remedies, I volunturily make the follow-ing statement:

cure I nave received from the use of the Cuticura Remedies, I voluntarily make the following statement:

I have had Sait Rheum on my body and on my
leg in a very aggravated form for eight years.

No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors
during this time did me any permanent good.

My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I
have been a great sufferer, and that my condilion at times has been such as to make me despar of ever being able to find a cure, or even a
relief. In fact, when I began the use of Cuticura my fimb was so raw and tender that I could
not bear my weight upon it without the skin
eracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go
about on crutches. I commenced to use the
Cuticura in April, and at once realized its benetical effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and, as fast as it
appeared, healed it. At times large quantities
would come to the surface, causing burning
heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which,
under the constant use of Cuticura, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe, and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used
the Cuticura and Soap five months, and took the
Resolvent most of the time, which were the only
remedies I used. I think the Resolvent a very
strengthsning and purifying medicine to take in
such extreme cases as mine, because the disease
is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours.

Mas. ASA R. BROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

SKIN DISEASE.

Are prepared by Where & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 260 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill. London, and sold by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; Jarge boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small. St. Resouvent, 31 per bottle. Cutture Medical Medicanal Shaving Soap, 25 cents per cake. Cuticura Medicanal Shaving Soap, 15 cents per cake; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

CELERY

As a Remedy for Nervous Diseases.

What the Medical Profession Say About It,

tending Its Use

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, and Paralysis.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peeria-sts...

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE North Clark and Erie-sta.

Ladies' Underwear CORSET DEPARTMENT

I,000 Ladies' White Skirts, Wamsutta Mus-lin, Cambric Ruffle, Tucked in Ruffle and above, for 85c; cheap at 81.25. Ladies' Chemises, Embroidered Edge and Inserting, Lonsdale Muslin, 50c; usual price 75c.

very large lot of French Lawn Dresses for Children, in four sizes, nicely trimmed, Children's P. K. Suits, trimmed with Embroidery, 75c each; extraordinary bargains.

The largest and most complete line of Infants' and Children's White Dresses, at

Corsets.

A large line of French Wove and Embroid ered Corsets, \$1.00; cheap at \$1.50.

500 Extra Fine French Corsets, Embroidered Top and Bottom, \$1.25; this Corset sold for \$2.25. Our West-End Corset, extra heavy Jean, full of heavy bones, and four side-steels, at \$1.00 a pair; unusual bargain.

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s Magic Clasp Corset.
This is our own exclusive Corset, and the best Corset in the city, full of bones, and bones in the bust. A pair of Steels given with every pair of Corsets, at \$1.10; cheap at \$2.00.

We keep a full line of the popular makes of Corsets at the lowest price in the city. Misses' and Ladies' Comfort Waists in all

sizes.

Madam Poy Supporter Corset.

Dr. Warner Health Corset.

Madam Moody's Abdominal Corset.

Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corset. The C. P., in 7 different styles. Also, the popular P. D. Corset.
And 45 other styles, too numerous to m

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Laces!

Our Second Large Importation of Black French, Spanish, "Alencon," Languedoc," Cluny, Imt. Russian, Torchon, and Antique Curtain Laces. Special Patterns and Finest Qualities, Marked at Prices even Less than Before.

Attention is asked to our magnificent stock of

Real Laces, Embracing all the Novelties of the European markets.

SPECIAL LOTS At prices not more than HALF THEIR VALUE. 500 Blk. Thread Barbs, \$1.85 to

\$3.00 each. 133 Duchesse Gillets, \$2.50 to \$7.50 each. 25 Duchesse Capes, \$15 to \$30 eath 295 pair Duchesse Tie Ends, 250

to \$1.00 a pair. 325 Pieces of Choice Bl'k French Laces At 25 and 35c per yard, worth 40

and soc. Rare Novelties in Veilings.

Chas. Gossage & Co., STATE STREET, WASHINGTON-ST. 106, 108, 110. 56, 58, 60, 62. MILLINERY.

MILLINERY. WEBSTER & COMPANY.

GLENN'S SELPHER SOAP.

IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

The Roman States Excited Over the Discovery of

PURE NATIVE SULPHUR

Of Great Medical Value in Curing Blood and Skin Diseases.

GOOD NEWS INDEED!

Country Suffering from Impure Bloo and Rough, Dry, Scaly, and Pimply Skin Diseases, when They Learn that Glenn's Sulphur Scap Contains this Precious Medicinal Sulphur.

All SKIN DISEASES are more or less constitution dependent upon some specific poison in the fly which must be eradicated before it is possible to sove the appearance of it from the surface, and it is but one way known to the profession to accomplise on, and that is to neutralize the poison by use of PURE SULPHUR in some form or other.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS

MALT AND HOPS

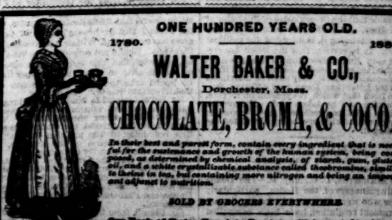
Natural Fruit Flavors

PLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Dr. Price's

STEELE & PRICE. INDIGO BLUE.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, &c.



Everything in Readiness for the Hanlan-Courtney Race in Washington

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND.

The most formidable antagonists encountered by the Chicagos this year—the Cleveland team—yesterday went down before the heavy batting and, after a certain point, the hard, close fielding of the White Stockings. Fully 2,000 people turned out to welcome the visitors, whose good reputation had preceded them, and who are recognized as destined to be very close to the top when the season of 1880 shall have ended. Moreover, there are three ex-Chicagoans in the Cleveland party, —Shaffer and Hankinson, of last year's Chicagos, and Phillips, formerly of the Fairbanks nine of this city,—so that in a general way much interest was felt in yesterday's BASE-BALL. Strikes missed—On Corcoran, 21; McCormick int-Anson.

Passed balls—Flint, 2; Gilligan, 2.

Wild pitches—Corcoran, 1.

Time—2:05.

Umpire—Sullivan. The winning of yesterday's game by Chicago, after the gloomy prospect in the second inning, carried surprise to all parts of the country where reports by innings are received, and must have been peculiarly painful to the Worcester folks, taken in connection with their team's crushing defeat at Troy by the score of 10 to 1. Chicago now has a clear lead of two games over Worcester, with Cleveland a close third, and Cincinnati at the rear. Boston, Providence, and Troy are a tie for fourth in games won, and Buffalo is seventh in the gace. Chicago starts East next Sunday night, blaying Buffalo on their home grounds May 25, 26, and 27; Boston, May 29, June 1 and 2; Providence, June 4, 5, and 8; Troy, June 10, 12, and 14; Worcester, June 18, 17, and 19. COMFORTABLY AREAD.

Each of the eleven players under engagement to the Chicago diub has contributed \$5 to the relief of Hall, the Cleveland fielder who had his leg broken last week in Cheinnati, and A. G. Spalding & Bros, have added \$10 for the same object, making \$65 in all from Chicago. Right here a word about collisions between fielders and fly-balls which drop-in between through fear thereof. Fielders need never run into each other if they will follow the practice of giving way to the man who is most likely to catch the ball. The player running at full speed, with a chance of getting under the ball, should sing out as he runs, "Let me have it!" and, whether he can get the ball or not, he should invariably have the right of way. If this rule is observed there will be no bones broken by fielders running into each other. GENEBOSITY.

BUFFALO-CINCINNATI.

First base on palls—Manning, I; Mansell, I. First base on balls—Manning, I; Mansell, I. Left on bases—Cincipnati, 2; Buffalo, 5. Struck out—Hornung, 5; Walker, 2; Poorma; Rowe, I; Furea, I.—Buffalo, 9; Cincinnati, 0. Balls called—Ou White, 77; on Poorman, 26. Strikes called—Off White, 49; off Poorman, 10. Double plays—Esterbrooke, Richardson, at

OTHER GAMES. mores, 4.
TROY, N. Y., May 18.—Troys, 10; Worces-ters, 1.

THE HANLAL-COURTNEY BACE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—People no longer ask, "Will Courtney row?" but be answered to-morrow, but in the mean-time a good many thousand dollars will be wagered that the answer will be in the nega-tive, for Hanlan's admirers and partisans are appears to run rather more strongly in favor

of Courtney, on account of a patriotic deof Courtney, on account of a patriotic de-sire that the American shall win. Among rivermen much regret is expressed be-cause Riley is not in the race. He has many admirers among them, and most of them hold the opinion that he could beat both Hanlan and Courtney. Riley is quoted to-day as having said that he thought Courtney will win the race to-mor-row. In the pool-rooms to-night betting is very lively, and large amounts of money are being staked at the rate of \$100 on Hanlan to \$40 on Courtney. There are a good many \$40 on Courtney. There are a good many cool-headed people who believe that these odds are too heavy, and that Courtney is quite as likely to win as to lose. The preparations for the race are virtually completed, and they appear to be in every way adequate. The angle in the course makes it difficult to find a spot where a panoramic view of the to find a spot where a panoramic view of the entire race can be had. Along the first half mile of the course stands have been built which will accommodate 25,000 or 30,000 people, and it is probable that at least double that number will witness the race. Hanlan has not been on the water to-day, as he does not care to reduce his weight any lower before the race. Courtney was out this morning, and attracted much attention by the showy and easy style of his rowing. Both men are in good spirits and appear confident of success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—The Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association recently decided to Wold its next regatta at Saginaw, and by request appointed a committee to select a course. The Committee decided in favor of a course opposit Saginaw City, but the people of East Saginaw objected to this. A long wrangle between the two cities, insulred by sectional jealousy, was ended by a special meeting of Executive Board of the Association in this city to-day, when the previous question was rescinded. New propositions were then made by East Saginaw. Detroit, and Toledo, O., but were completely overshadowed by a munificent offer from Bay City, Mich., which furnishes a straight, unobstructed course a mile and a half in length, and guarantees to give the Association the net proceeds of the grand-stand receipts, provide switchle boat-houses, to be erected as the Association directs, pay all expenses up to and including the regatta, and deposit in the hands of a committee of the Association the sum of \$1,500 for prizes. This is a larger sum than ever before appropriated for prizes at any amateur regatta in this country. The Bay City proposition was unanimously accepted, and the dates selected were July 21, 23, and 23, about a month later than the original dates, which were the same as fixed for the regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association. NOTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Proposed Mill Between Goss

Barney Aaron Breaks Up the Excursion Party at the Last Mement.

The Consdian Police Fully Informed and Prepared to Prevent the Fight.

embrogilo that he would break up to-day's match, and he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Ryan party is to be blamed for nor providing better accommodations, as that matter was left entirely to them, and to this fact must be attributed first the row which finally broke up the match. Even after the failure of the first attempt to reach the battle-ground there was lots of opportunity offered to proceed to the favored spot with an equal number of sympathizers, and there have matters out, but both sides

until everybody got disgusted, and then Ryan finally offered to fight anyway and anywhere. Aaron, who had ten minutes beore been anxious to have the men meet, refused to enter into any agreement, and the A leading light said that Aaron's great de-sire to have the mill put over was attributa-ble to the fact that he wanted to go to Wash-

THE CANADIAN POLICE FULLY INFORMED.

Special Dispatch to Tas Chicago Tribuna.

TORONTO, Ont., May 18.—At 1 o'clock this morning it was rumored here that the Gose-Ryan party were out on Lake Untario, intending to land and fight at the mouth of Humber River, seven miles west of this city. A number of sports chartered a tug and set out for the spot, and waited there till dawn. The police got wind of it, and fifty were sent out in cabs. A company of militia was ordered to be readiness, but were dismissed when it turned out that the whole thing was a sell. Murray, chief detective of the Ontario Government, says he was in constant telegraphic communication with the police of Erie and Buffalo as to the Rooke-Donovan and Goss-Ryan fights, and that dispatches were also sent through them by Barney Aaron, trainer of Rooke and Goss, keeping him posted as to their movements. Aaron wanted the Candian police to prevent a fight in both cases, as neither Rooke nor Goss was in good condition.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspopsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medioine; it is a pleasant wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes tiesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recurrention of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner hadison and Fifth avenue.

Do you know Old Brown Windso Soap lasts longer, is more bigbly perfumed, an more emellient in use than these young fellows J. & B. Atkinson, manufacturers, London.

uticura BLOOD AND SKIN

The purification of the Vital Fluids of foul corruptions and inherited humors is the first step in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. No remedies in the world of medicine are so sure to cure as the CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a searching blood purifier, absorbent, and tonic-invigorant, while no external applications can possibly equal the CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, and the CUTICURA, Some prepared from it, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and for the toilet, bath, nursery, and for shaving.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

CUTICURA REMEDIES, Original in Composition and Revol tionary in Treatment,

The Good Results At-

Astonishing Statistics on the Yield of Sugar from Corn-Stalks.

Two Dreary Speeches on the Kellogg Controversy in the Senate.

Additional Details of the Corruption in the Texas & Pacific Pool.

Very Little Credence Given the Reports by the Committee.

ons Assigned for the Appointment Maynard Postmaster-General.

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR FROM CORN-STALKS. WANHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—During the debate on the Agricultural bill in the House o-day Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, offered to amend setting apart \$50,000 to be expended in ex-eriments for the manufacture of sugar from ilks. He made the startling state ent that after the corn has been gathered he stalks will yield a sugar crop equal in to the corn crop at 50 cents a bushel. In the Northwest, where corn is worth 9 cents a bushel, the sugar crop from the dry talks would be worth from two to three times that of corn itself. This immense capacity t ce sugar, if taken advantage of, would out the country beyond the necessity of was made against the amendment that increased expenditures and changed existing

IN THE DISCUSSION
of the Agricultural bill the House was reated to a high-tariff speech from Judge Kelley. Alken, of South Carolina, asked why, when two bales of South Carolina cotton were sent, one to Manchester, England, and one to Lowell, Mass.,—the cost of transportation being about the same,—the Lowell man should say be could not afford to sell as cheaply as the Manchester man, and the American consumer be required to buy goods of the Lowell man and pay him 50 per cent more. Mr. Kelfey said that he had heard the question before, but he declined to answer it this time except to launch off in a tirade about British panper labor. Congressman Stone finally succeeded in restoring the old prerogative of securing the distribution of seeds to their constituencies at their own discretion by the adoption of an amendment to the Agricultural bill. IN THE DISCUSSIO

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD. TWO DREARY SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Senate or that portion of it that did not attend th race, was compelled to listen to two dreary speeches in favor of ousting Kellogg, one by ulsbury, of Delaware, and the other by Morgan, of Alabama. To-morrow Butler, of South Carolina, will take the floor and opting of Kellogg.

pose the ousting of Kellogg.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

To the Western Amociated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Senate, the morning hour having expired, took up the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions, Mr. Salisbury speaking thereon. The resolutions, he said, rested wholly upon the question of fagt, was Kellogg elected a Senator by the Legislature of Louisiana? If the Senate was satisfied that he was not so elected, he could not be retained in the Senate without a plain violation of the constitutional provision requiring Senators to be chosen by the Legislatures of the States. This was a question violation of the constitutional provision requiring Senators to be chosen by the Legislatures of the States. This was a question for the present Senate. The issue was not what others had done before, but what it was the Senate's duty to do now in view of the facts ascertained. As showing the decision of the people of Louisiana, Mr. Saulsbury sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a memorial of the Legislature of Louisiana received by the Senate in February last declaring that the Packard Legislature was illegal; that the Nicholls Legislature was illegal; that the Nicholls Legislature was the only Legislature recognized by the State; that that body had elected Spofford, and protesting against Kellogg's retention as a Senator. He insisted upon the right of the State to be heard, and decide upon the question of its own Senatorship.

Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions. He did not think the former cases decided by the Senate had established the practice of res adjudicata in Congress.

FORTUNE BAY. A BILL TO ENFORCE THE PRESIDENT'S MES-

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Dr. Loring to-day introduced in the House a bill to give effect to the message of the President of yesterday relative to the outrages upon our fishermen under the Washington Treaty. His bill provides, in substance, that the act to carry into effect the Washington Treaty be repealed; that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to instruct the Collectors of Customs to collect on all fish and fish-oil imported into the United States from Canada the duty heretofore imposed by law; and that from the amount of duty so collected the sum of \$125,000 be set apart for the compensation of the fishermen driven from Fortune Bay May 6, 1878.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

MAYNARD'S APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The selection of Horace Maynard as Postmaster-General, to succeed Judge Key, is attributed by Southern Republicans to a desire to have a Southern Stalwart Republican in the Cabinet now that a Confederate and a Democrat, who now that a Confederate and a Democrat, who never even was an old-line Whig, has been tried. Those who read between the lines claim to see in the selection of Maynard, who is one of the most stalwart of Radical Republicans, although a native Southern man, a recognition of the fact on the part of the President that, whatever might have been prudent policy three years ago, no sane Republican would now think of asking any Democrat to take a seat in the Cabinet. Horace Maynard, it is understood, has long desired to return to this country and take a more active part in politics. There seems to be no good reason to doubt his confirmation, as there is not a stain upon his record. He is a politician rather than an executive officer.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

Special Directe to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Closer examination of the causes which inspired the sending of the sensational letter yesterday to the House Pacific Railroads Committee relative to alleged corruption in connection with the Texas & Pacific Road, make it seem probable that the presentation of this letter at this time, and under the peculiar circumstances attending it, is intended for political effect. It is certain that the letter has created very little impression on the members of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and if, as now seems probable, they shall be convinced that the letter has some very different purpose from that which is apparent on its face, no notice will be taken of it. Meanwhile, various wild contradictory and impossible sensational stories are being circulated regarding it.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The Demiratic managers of the House, particular hose who were so earnest in forcing the accurament resolution, have been compelled.

their associates to-day when it was discovered that the resolution proposing final adjournment was in the parlia mentary form of a joint resolution instead of a concurrent one. Joint resolu tions require the signature of the President for approval, a concession of Executive au-thority which even a Republican Conthority which even a Republican Con-gress would never be willing to make much less a Democratic Congress, to President Hayes. The result, of course, is that the Senate, if it shall adopt the resolution at all, will amend it to make it a concurrent one amend it to make it a concurrent one, so that the resolution must be sent back to the House for action again, when it will, of course, be possible to reopen the whole question. The resolution was presented to the House from its leading Committee, the Ways and Means, of Speaker. was under the special charge of Speaker Randall himself, who, indeed, was its principal champion, and it is regarded as a marvelous illustration of inattention to of parliamentary business that an important slip should

been made. The opponents of adjournment, who numbered in their ranks some of the best parliamentarians of the House, did not offer the violent resistance that was expected in the last stages, and it is not impossible that they discovered that the resolution was a joint one, and that the passage of it in that form by the House really meant nothing.

CROCKERY-DEALERS.

PETITION FOR A REDUCTION OF THE ENOR-MOUS DUTY ON CROCKERY—NO USE, THE THING IS PACKED.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Fer-nando Wood, Democratic Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has received a petition, numerously signed by dealers in earthen and crockery ware, praying for a reduction of foreign ware to 20 per cent. It is claimed that the duty imposed on imported earthen ware under the present tariff is excessive and burdensome, having been increased from 10 per cent in 1794 to 40 per cent. These wares being necessary to the comfort and convenience of every family in the land, a reduction to the rate named is asked. The petitioners represent that under the present so-called protective system their trade has been most unjustly trammeled and its prosperity seriously affected; that duties levied on earthenware of foreign manufacture are an onerous and unjust burden on dealers, restricting their business within narrow limits, and imposing a heavy tax on consumers, which has been of too long continuance. It is presumed generally that the laws enacted by Congress are intended to be for the benefit of the majority of citizens, but the present tariff on earthenware seems to be designed for the eurichment of a few alone, as home manufacturers cannot for a moment be compared with dealers in foreign ware, either as to capital invested or the number of persons engaged in the business. The petitioners assert that the present tariff was adopted as a war measure, and the necessity for it has passed away with the emergency which called it into existence. When the fact is taken into consideration, also, that the excessive duty of 40 per cent, by being assessed not only on the value of goods but on packages, inland freights, shipping charges, etc., amount to a "protection" of 100 per cent on the cheaper grade of goods, it will be readily seen how injuriously it affects the business of those engaged in it, and how burdensome it becomes to the consumers. Indeed, this increased cost actually places earthenware in the category of luxuries, which the masses of the people cannot afford to use except in meagre quantities and of the lowest grade of wares. Dealers say that home manufacturers still hold their "protected" wares at fully as high prices as imported goods are sold for, with all their added expense, and that, therefore, the people receive no benefit of any kind from this partial and unjust legislation. Among the petitioners are John Tyrrell, of Chicago; O. R. Persons, of Milwaukee; H. F. West, of Cincinnati; and These wares being necessary to the comfort and convenience of every family in the land,

NOTES AND NEWS.

ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The official statement that the President had not contemplated convening Congress in extra session in case no provisions should be made for counting the Electoral votes, can simply he answered by the counter statement that the original publication that the President had such intentions was given out officially at the White House with the request that it

DONNELLY—FINLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The crossexamination of E. B. Hay, expert in handwriting, was resumed before the DonnellyFinley Investigating Committee to-day. In
response to direct questioning, witness admitted that he did not believe that the
anonymous letter was written by W. S.
King; that it was not impossible for Figley
to have written it.

DAYTON SOLDIERS' HOME. The House Committee on Military Affairs instructed Representative McCook to appear before the House Committee on Appropriations, and urge an appropriation of \$40,000 to rebuild Memorial Hall, recently destroyed by fire at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton.

NOTES REDEEMED.

The National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to \$828,000, the largest amount received on any one day since June 5.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., of Clarksburg, to be United States Attorney for West Virginia, and Andrew J. Evans, of Waco, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President announced that he had decided to appoint Horace Maynard United States Minister at Constantinople, to succeed Judge Key as Postmaster-General.

HERDERS TO BE RELEASED. It was decided to release several Texas herders in the Indian Territory, held by the Government troops, who suspected them to be invaders.

BORDER INDIANS.

A communication regarding the Indians of Canada crossing the border and destroying all the game on the American side was read, but no conclusion reached as to measures to prevent its recurrence.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House adjournment resolution reached the Senate this afternoon, but has not been laid before that body. An error in phraseology has been discovered which may make necessary its return to the House, and thus reopen the whole question there. The resolution is in the form of a joint resolution instead of a concurrent resolution. The former requires approval by the President.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Mr. Davis (III.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to establish a District and Circuit Court at Chattanooga, and to add the County of Grundy to the Eastern District of Tennessee. The bill

passed.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill authorizing the bonds of manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, exporting the Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Voorbees, from the Committee on Finance, reported back adversely the Senate bill to amend Sec. 3,023, Revised Statutes, on

bill to amend Sec. 3.022, Revised Statutes, on the ground that the Senate branch of Congress has no right to 'Initiate a movement of that kind. He did not concur in that view at all, and asked that this bill might be placed on the eplendar so that at some proper time he might take the sense of the Senate on that important question. So ordered.

Mr. Bayard moved to take up the bill regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals, but, being antagonized by Mr. Conkling on the ground that there was not time remaining of the morning hour sufficient for the discussion of the measure, he withdrew the motion for the present.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Public Bulldings and Grounds, reported favorably on the bill for the erection of a building for the use of United States Courts, Custom-House, and Post-Office at Pittsburg, Pa. The bill passed.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands; reported favorably on the bill creat-

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Mil-ary Affairs, reported favorably on the Sen-te bill making an additional article of war rohlbiting gambling. Placed on the calen-

prohibiting gambling. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Paddock, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the bill amending the act to provide additional regulations for homestead and preemption entry. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. McDonald (Ind.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to construe and define the act to cede to the State of Ohio unsold lands in Virginia the military district of that State, and it passed. It declares that such an act has no reference to the lands included in any survey or entry within said district founded on any warrant on "continental establishment."

ment."
Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what action has been taken by the Treasury Department in the matter of the claim of the State of Kansas for 5 per cent of the claim of the State of Kansas for 5 per cent of the claim of the State of Kansas for 5 per cent of the claim of the State of Rubble lands in claim of the State of Kansas for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in sald State. Agreed to.

The River and Harbor bill was received from the House and referred to the Commit-

from the House and referred to the Commerce.

The House resolution providing for adjournment May 31 was laid before the Senate and read the first time.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the fact that the resolution was worded as a joint and not a concurrent resolution. He objected to jits second reading to-day. It therefore lies on the table.

on the table.

Messrs. Withers, Beck, and Booth were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Post-Office Appropriation

Houses on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, in response to a Senate resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds, information relative to the action of the Department in issuing patents for lands in Utah, the amount of land embraced in the incorporated cities in Utah, whether discrimination has been exercised in favor of the Mormons, etc. Laid on the table to await Mr. Edmunds' presence.

The Kellogg resolutions were informally laid aside until to-morrow, when Mr. Butler will speak upon them.

Mr. Bayard endeavored to have his bill regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals taken up, but, falling in this, announced that he would ask its consideration in the morning hour to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (Pa.) the Senate took up the bill authorizing the restoration of Somerville Nicholson, now a Captain on the retired list of the navy, to the active list, of the rank next after Clark H. Wells, provided that no claim for arrearages of pay shall accrue the rank next after Clark H. Wells, provided that no claim for arrearages of pay shall accrue to said Nicholson by reason of the restoration under this act. It was explained that Nicholson served creditably for thirty-five years, was then suspended two years for intemperance, then resumed active duty, and was afterward found physically unfit for promotion, and was retired as a Captain. It is desired, on account of the alleged irregularities in the court-martial proceedings, and his good record, to allow him to get back on the active list as Commodore, to be retired on that rank.

that rank.

Mr. Cockrell opposed the bill. The officer had had two or three trials, and was found physically and morally incompetent for pro-Atter some discussion, the bill was passed.

It was resolved that on and after Thursday next the Senate meet at 11 a. m.

The Committee on Appropriations was given leave to sit during the daily sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

Adjourned

Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Pension Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill is similar to the one reported last week with an additional clause appropriating \$6,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to sepd steamers to the relief of officers and crews of whalers imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean. The bill was considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Chalmers offered an amendment con-

a point of order, and Mr. Chalmers appealed from the decision.

Mr. Garfield suggested that the amendment be withdrawn and unanimously passed as a separate measure when the pending bill was disposed of. The suggestion was agreed to.

The Pension Deficiency bill then passed without amendment.

Mr. Chalmers then offered as a separate measure his amendment to the Deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Cobb several Senate amendments to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill were nonconcurred in; the remainder concurred in, and the bill returned to the Senate for its action.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McLane, rising to a question of privilege, said he found a published letter addressed to him and to Mr. Ellis, as members of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, by J. A. George, charging certain bribery and corruption upon the Congress which had passed the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. That letter had gone to the newspapers not only without the knowledge of the Committee but certainly through the agency of the man who had written it. The writer was the only man who could have a copy of it. It has been, and still was, his intention to submit the letter to the Committee was of the opinion that it was worthy of attention, he would come to the House for such instruction as it might wish to give him.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole (Hooker in the chair) upon the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

The bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. White substituted an amendment, providing that a reasonable proportion of the

The bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. White substituted an amendment, providing that a reasonable proportion of the seeds distributed by the Agricultural Department shall be supplied to members of Congress and Delegates. Adopted.

Mr. Young (Tenn.) submitted an amendment providing that \$5,000 of the sum appropriated for the purchase of seed, etc., shall be expended in experiments for the improvement of cotton culture. Adopted.

Mr. Gillette submitted an amendment appropriating \$50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to set up at various State fairs apparatus for manufacturing sugar from sorghum and corn stalks. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Converse submitted an amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose of reclaiming waste and arid lands of the West, to contract for sinking artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains at such places as he may designate.

Pending debate the Committee rose.

Mountains at such places as he may designate.

Pending debate the Committee rose.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Court of Pensions bill.

The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the bill to establish a Court of Pensions.

After a short debate the bill was read for amendments.

After a short debate the offi was read for amendments.

Mr. Browne offered an amendment providing the members of the Court shall hold their offices six years unless sooner removed for misconduct. Adopted.

After further consideration, without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

BATAVIA, O., May 17.—A ferocious bull-dog belonging to the family of the late William Lytle, near Afton, on the C. & E. R. R., five miles east of Batavia, attacked Georgie and Anna Lytle, daughters of deceased, and bit one of the young ladies fifteen times and the other six, making most horrible wounds. The neighbors soon gathered with guns and pistols, and the dog was pursued in a northerly direction nine miles before overtaken and killed. It was said that according to their dogs. it was said that several other dogs in the vicinity were bitten by the mad canine, and great excitement is prevailing in consequence. The limbs of one of the young ladies was terribly torn and mangled at the calves. The doctors are not fully satisfied that it is a genuine case of hydrophobia, but the family and relatives, to make sure, are having the wounds treated as a mad dog bite, and yesterday left with the injured ladies for North Bend to have the mad-stone applied. There has been a fearful mortality upon the canines at Afton and adjacent country since Friday, as the shotgun policy is being vigorously pursued by the citizens. FOREIGN.

European Powers to Assume the Guardianship of Turkey,

And Hold the Purse, that the Pashas May Not Get All the Revenues.

An English Party Roughly Handied by a Mob in Constantinople.

tion of a War with China. Strong Combination Formed Against

Russia Still Arming in Anticipa-

the Existing Spanish Ministry. Great Suffering Caused by the Prevailing

Scarcity of Food in Persia. TURKEY.

WOUNDED BY ROBBE CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—Alarm has been produced in the British community by n attack on an Englishman named Burnes and two ladies walking in the suburbs by three Mussulman robbers, armed with knives. arness was severely wounded, and lies in a precarious condition. Two of his assailants have been arrested, and will be court-mar-THE SULTAN HESITATES

to sign the death-warrant of the assasin of the Russian, Col. Commercoff. The fanatic party is making strenuous efforts to save

WILL RESIST. LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Con-stantinople reports that there is considerable anxiety at the Palace and the Porte regarding the tenor of Goschen's instructions. The creation of an international financial comssion is much dreaded, and the Sult with the fate of ex-Khedive of Egypt before his eyes, will certainly resist energeticall any attempt to take the financial control the Empire out of his hands.

MAYNARD'S COURT. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18 .- After the urn of Mr. Maynard, the American minis ter to Constantinople, Sawas Pasha renewo Maynard had assumed through orders from Washington. Maynard has gone to Alexandria to try another American accused of murdering an Egyptian. It is believed here the Egyptian Government will protest against Maynard's assumption of jurisdiction, and ignore it. VIRTUAL GUARDIANSHIP.

LONDON, May 18.—A Paris dispatch, stating that France will take the initiative in demanding from the Porte the acceptance of the International Commission of Supervision and Administration for Turkey, say, the intention seems to be to devote the cus vision and Administration for Turkey, as the intention seems to be to devote the ci-toms, port dues, tributes, and all that can immediately controlled to normal admi-strative expenditure, thus saving from the hands of the Pashas, for centur-the vampires of Mussulman countries. thus saving UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily News has reason to believe the assertion that Goschen has been instructed to insist upon the formation of an international administrative commission for giving effect to the reforms in Turkey is unfounded. SUMMONED HOME.

London, May 18.—The Times announces that Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, has been summoned to return to Constantinople immediately to advise with the Porte on questions likely to be raised by the British circular and Embassy of Goschen.

the Emperor William a letter from the Czar, and after holding several personal inter-views a special courier was sent to St Peters-burg.

AGREED.

London, May 18.—A Vienna dispatch says it appears that the pourparlers between the Powers regarding the English circular proposing cooperative action at Constantinople to effect a solution of the Montenegrin, Greek, and Armenian questions have shown a readiness on the part of all the Powers to participate in such collective action. The several Cabinets have already officially given notice of their adhesion to the plan. The English circular proposes that a note drawn in reply by the Powers in the sense of the circular be sent to the Porte, calling attention to these questions and to the fact that advice appears to be given to the Porte in a friendly spirit and inviting the cooperation of the Porte in the solution of the pending questions.

The excitement in Albania is subsiding.

TRANCE.

TROUBLE ABOUT PICTURES.

Special Cable.

PARIS, May 18.—M. Robert Mitchell, the well-known Bonapartist Deputy, brought forward this afternoon his threatened interpellation regarding certain abuses in the choice and disposition of works exhibited in this year's Salon. In expectation of an interesting debate, the Chamber was crowded. M. Mitchell, in a long, disjointed crowded. M. Mitchell, in a long, disjointed speech, made an onslaught on M. Turquet's crimes of omission and commission, and complained of the utter disorganization of the Salon, reproaching the administration with favoritism and admitting a large numwith favoritism and admitting a large number of works after the day appointed for representation. He could not see, either, why such pictures as "Laferer Sallabaa" a scandalously indecent picture, and worthy in every sense of the late Gustave Flaubert's novel on the subject, was not hung on the line as it ought to have been. It did not shock M. Mitchell's modesty; why should it shock that of anybody else? M. Mitchell asserted that trained officials had been dismissed for political reasons.

nissed for political reasons. M. Turquet was very nervous, but extreme-y dignified. The important argument of

FOLITICS HAD MUCH MORE TO DO with the matter than people supposed. He proceeded to deny that the dismissals mentioned by M. Mitchell had any existence outside the speaker's imagir ation. From the moment M. Turquet assumed office, he said, he had noticed that the administrative officials of the fine arts had waged a steady, underhand war against him; and the Republic was determined to alter all this and wast itself remined to alter all this and make itself re-spected everywhere and in all things. The abuses of which complaint was made had been much greater under some former administrations. Members of

made had been much greater under some former administrations. Members of the Hanging Committee had confirmed this. When heannounced his intention of making a new classification, the jury declined to render it possible by swamping the Salon with pictures. They admitted an immense number; hence arose that embarassment and disorganization which, though the speaker regretted, he did not deny. Last year, just before the opening of the Salon, the jury suddenly admitted 2.000 more works than they had originally intended. The old alfabetical arrangement was liable to abuses, and had never been strictly regarded. The Js mingled with the Rs and so on. Moreover, it generally became necessary to MAKE BOOM FOR SOME PROTEGE of the jury. In witness of the political opposition of the latter, M. Turquet cited the recent formation of a committee of artists to organize a sale in aid of a Catholic school, and said that on this committee eight members of the Salon jury had places.

The Under-Secretary of the Fine Arts having resumed his seat, Mr. Mitchell rose again. After stating that he did not know till then that the Jesuits had crept into the Exhibition, he announced the withdrawal of his interpellation. The whole affair, therefore, ended in a fasso. Both speakers were frequently interrupted and were often quite inaudible. It is worthy of remark that M.

DEAD.

THE STRIKE.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has gone to Rheims, where the labor strike has assumed a serious aspect. The strike continues with unabated vigor at Roubalx, some strikers who returned to work last week having gone out again.

Cardinal Francois Maria Pie, Bishop of Politiers, is dead.

THE DECREES OF MARCH 29. THE DECREES OF MARCH 29.

The nomination of M. Constans (which appears in the official journal this merning) to the post left vacant by the resignation of M. Lepere may be regarded as an indication that the Government has not abandoned its intention of giving effect in due course to the decrees of the 29th of March, in reference to the expulsion of the Jesuits. M. Constans belongs to the same parliamentary group as his predecessor, and passes for being moderate.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. At the annual meeting of the Frerch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals yesterday the distribution of medals for remarkable acts of humanity took place. A bronze medal was awarded to Edmund Godinet, the author, for saving a sick dog from ill-treatment. A silver medal was presented to a butcher for rescuing another dog from fire. The Society seems to be particularly interested in the welfare of the canine race, although the hydrophobia season is just about to commence.

A REMINDER FOR THE ENGLISH.

A REMINDER FOR THE ENGLISH. A REMINDER FOR THE ENGLISH.

La Republique Francaise this morning rebukes certain English and American journals for denouncing the tyranny of the French Government in its mode of dealing with the clericals. It says that there is no analogy between such politically harmless people as the Mormons and the Jesuits, who wield immense indirect power here. It reminds Englishmen of their own anti-Papal policy of two centuries ago.

SUICIDE STATISTICS. Some interesting statistics about suicides, which have just been published, upset the popular notion that the most suicides take place in England. France has twice as many in proportion, and Saxony seven times as many. The smallest percentage occurs in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 18,-"What colt-will win the Derby?" is the all-absorbing subject of discussion in turf circles just now. The answer is generally the same: "Why Ben d'Or," of course, for what can be him if he keeps all right?" On the word "if" turns the whole question. On the one hand, it is an undoubted fact that as a 2year-old Ben d'Or was certainly ten pounds superior to any colt that he met. This cerinly must have great weight. Some proinent book-makers have never ceased to lay against him, and it is a fact that some of his most dangerous opponents have been unexpectedly beaten. There is to be had at any time three times the odds his performances. Last year he was im-measurably superior to any other 2-year-old. He was sound, looked as if he would improve-ergo, Ben d'Or should win the Derby. But how to account for the fact that the odds are as much as nine to two against him, when they should be no more

DIFFICULT QUESTION TO SOLVE. When the Duke of Westminster assures his friends that Ben d'Or will win, and Maj. Barlow, master of his Grace's horses, advises his friend to back him, he will win easily. Perhaps some reason may be found in the fact that the Duke of Westminister's good-looking colt Nuncaster, who on the Two Thousand Guineas running should have beaten Patronel, appears to have the Derby at his mercy, were it not for the claims of his stable companion Ben d'Or Between two stools one falls to the ground, and the Ben d'Or and Nuncaster stools are fated to bring many backers to grief. Both Beaudesert and Prestonspans were entitled to respect, low, master of his Grace's horses, advises his

has broken down, and has been scratched. Prestonspaus, the son of Prince Charile, who begets so many roarers, is nevertheless sound, as certified to by Barron, the famous Newmarket veterinarian. It will be remembered that the death of Lord Anglesey rendered void the nominations of this coli that were contracted in that gentleman's name, and his name, therefore, does not now figure in the Derby. There is some story told of a strained sinew in connection with Robert the Devil, but his owner, and Mr. Blanton, his trainer, believe in him. He is, however, deficient in power in the hindquarters, and gives one the idea that the first half-mile of the difficult Derby course will find out his weakness. Mr. John Gretton's dray colt is mentioned occasionally. M. Leopold de Rothschild thinks he can repeat Sir Bevy's last year's coup with Valentino, who was then a horse of

MOST UNRELIABLE TEMPERAMENT.

In conclusion, it is obvious that the Duke of Westminster can run first and second in Ben d'Or and Nuncaster. Respecting the Oaks, Octavia, who was such a fiyer last year, is not satisfactorily doing her regular gallop, and this is a fatal sign to the onlookers. The Duke of Hamilton's handsome little mare, The Song, stands high in favor for this great 3-year-old event for fillies.

Some of Mr. J. R. Keene's stable of horses have been most unfortunate since their arrival at Joseph Darson's training establishment. Several have been seriously ill from inflammation of the lungs, and three have died. I fear that Spendthrift, who is now under treatment at the establishment of Barrow, the Newmarket veterinarian, will become a confirmed roarer.

ELECTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press. MOST UNRELIABLE TEMPERAMENT.

ELECTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 18.—The election at Sandwich to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen to the Peerage, resulted as follows: Compton-Roberts, Conservative, 1,145; Goldsmidt, Liberal, 705;

The election for Vigtown Burghs to reelect J. McLaren on his appointment as Lord Advocate resulted in the return of Mark Stewart, Conservative, by a vote of 656, McLaren, Liberal, receiving, 633.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE MINISTRY. COMBINATION AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, May 18.—A Madrid dispatch states that nearly 100 Deputies and forty Senators, besides Señors Posada Herrera and Alonzo Martinez, Marshals Concha, Serrano, and Jove lar, and thirty famous Generals of the Carlist and Cuban wars, have approved the proposal for the formation of a dynastic Liberal coalition against the Government of Señor Canovas del Castillo.

PARNELL AND JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

DNBLIN, May 18.—Parnell, chosen Sessional Chairman at the Home-Rule meeting, has suggested as a compromise between William Shaw and himself that Justin McCarthy be chosen Chairman. SHAW'S VIEWS.

LONDON, May 17.—William Shaw, speaking at a Home-Rule conference at Dublin today, said if Parnell's policy on the land question was identical with the views he enunciated in America and in Ireland, he (Shaw) would not remain a member of the party.

ADOPTED. DUBLIN, May 18.—At a meeting of the Home-Rulers to-day Parnell's resolution in favor of peasant proprietary was adopted.

THE COURT.

THE COURT.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The Court will go to Ysarskoe Selo on Wednesday. The condition of the Empress is unchanged.

Armino.

Berlin, May 18.—Letters from St. Petersburg express the belief that Gen. Todleben, while staying at St. Petersburg prior to assuming the Governor-Generalship of Wilna, will be consulted regarding the erection of fortifications at Vladivostock and in the Amoor district generally. A vast amount of war material is being shipped thither. A vessel belonging to the volunteer fleet now at Cronstadt will shortly start for Vladivostock with a quantity of torpedoes. Several other vessels are being fitted out for a voyage to the Pacific. The possible postponement of the Tekke expedition in view of threatened complications with China is generally discussed in St. Petersburg. It is thought Gen. Skobeleff or

APPOINTMENTS. ST. PETERBURG, May 18.—The Goles announces that Gen. Albedinsky has been appointed Governor of Warsaw. Gen. Todieben will succeed Gen. Albedinsky in the Governorship of Wilna, Kovno, and Grodmo. Gen. Drentein, former Chief of the Third Section of the Imperial Chancellory, will succeed Gen. Todieben in the Governorship of Odessa.

PERSIA.

FAMINE. LONDON, May 18.-The Rev. B. Larabee the well-known American missionary at Ooroomiyah, North Persia, where the famine chiefly prevails, writes: "Grain is selling at eleven times the ordinary rates. Rye has eleven times the ordinary rates. Rye has risen enormously, and the people are living largely on scanty roots. Robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. The reports from Kurdistan, received from helpers among the mountain Nestorians, is equally distressing. From this city (Ooroomiyah) to Tigris the famine is alike severe. May the Lord have mercy upon the land."

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

ROME, May 18.—Of the 335 Deputies elected, 170 are Ministerialists, 60 member Dissident Left, and 106 of the Right. ROME, May 18.—Returns from 336 defin tive elections show the following results Ministerialists elected 156; Constitutionalists ministerialists elected 156; Constitutionalists, 117, and 63 members of the Dissident Left. Returns from the Electoral Colleges up to the present show the Dissident Left has lost 18 seats and gained 3; the Ministerialists lost 20 and gained 15, and the Constitutionalists lost 5 and gained 25 seats.

THE JESUITS London, May 18.—A Rome telegram says: Many Jesuits will go to America when the decrees against them are enforced.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, May 18.—The Upper House of VIENNA, May 13.—The Upper Frouse of the Reichsrath will adjourn this week. The Ministry will then resign, but Count Taafe, President of the Council, will be intrusted with the reorganization of the Cabinet, and the coalition principle will be maintained.

SPAIN. BAILBOAD WRECKERS SENTENCED. MADRID, May 18.—The persons who wrecked the train on the Andalusian Railway recently have been court-martialed. Thirteen were sentenced to death and thir teen to imprisonment twenty years.

BURGLARS BAGGED. Detectives Shes, Kipley, Wiley, and Amstein cleverly bagged a brace of burglars at 12:30 this morning at the residence of Mrs. Alice Burton, No. 136 Jackson street. In-Ance Surton, No. 135 Jackson street. Information was brought to Central Station by one of the spies in the service, and was perhaps planned by him. Three men jumped over the fence in the rear of the building at the appointed hour last night. Only two entered the building, and only two burglars were captured, although there were four officers present. Who was the third man? The case may be a good one, but nevertheless the story of the captthird man? The case may be a good one, but nevertheless the story of the capture makes it look like work that used to be done by the Department some years ago. The prisoners give the names of George White and George Ray, and claim to hall from Buffalo and St. Louis respectively.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET. TITUSVILLE, May 18 .- PETROLEUM - Mar ket opened at 81½c; highest, 85c; lowest, 80c; closing, 80½c; shipments, 83,300 barrels; average, 29,100; charters, 11,100; average, 17,900; transactions, 655,000.

About Tooth-Pulling.

An Oil City man was standing in front of a dentist's office with an auxious, unhappy look in his eyes, and two yards of fianner round his lower jaw. He east sorrowful glances upward to the dentist's sign, and in a hesitating sort of way placed his foot on the lower stair; then came out to the street again as if he had forgotten something. Col. Solom came along at

way placed his foot on the lower stair; then came out to the street again as if he had forgotten something. Col. Solon came along at this moment, and, with a thoughtful interest in the man's welfare, said:

"Toothache, ch? Going' to have it pulled? You'd better go right up afore your courage fails you. Worst thing in the world is pullin' a tooth. I've been through the War, had both inngs shot away, fifteen bullets in my head, and doctors run a probe through a hole in my shoulder right down through a my body to my toe—thought 'twould kill me. But, man alive, I never knew what pain was 'till I had a tooth pulled. Maybe you think the toothache is horrible. It is. It's awful! But wait till the dentist runs them air iron tongs in your mouth, pulls the tooth right down through your jaw-bone, and then yanks away as if he was pulling on an old-engine, and yer'll think the toothache ain't no more to be compared to it than a flea-bite is to a railroad accident. Yer had better go right up though, and have it out. Don't let anything I said cause yer to back out. I merely wanted to prepare your mind for it. An' don't yer take ether. Knew a man oncet, about your complexion an' build, who took ether an' he died. It's dangerous. Jest go right up, an' have it out. I'll go up with yer, and see how yer stand it when he begins twistin' the bones round. Yer won't sleep a wink to-night if yer don't have it out; an' maybe yer won't anyhow, for sometimes the tooth breaks the jaw, inflammatory rheumatism strikes the what's-its-name nerve, and the what-they-call-it sets in."

Just at this moment a young man practicing on a French horn in one of the upper rooms blew a long, car-piercing biast, like the yell of a man in torment, and as the last sound echoed through the hall, the Colonel-bad, "That's it, there's some one gettin' a tooth pulled now, and the dentist hasn't any more than just given the first twist either. Come right up an' have yours yanked. Whoop! there he goes again!" as another terrible blast from the horn came down the st

Colonel sat down on the lower step and laughed till his eyes ached.

Not the Finest Police in the World.

Pall Mall Gassite.

A strange story comes from Constantinople. A few nights ago, so runs the version of the affair given in a German paper, three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living at Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his yaluables and money. The Prussian at ones gave up his gold watch, and some £4 of Turksh money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound the helpiess man to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. This safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained possession of the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatening to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But as they went up-stairs his wire, who been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and, leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest zaptieh station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and, on inquiring for a sub-officer, was teld that both of the latter were also away. There-upon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.

To Cure Fits of Sneezing.

A correspondent of the British Medical Journal says: "During the recent rapid changes of temperature I caught a severe cold in my head, accompanied by almost incessant sneezing. My unfortunate nose gave me no rost. The slightest impact of cold air, or passing from the outside air into a warm room, equally brought on a fit of sneezing. In vain I sauffed camphor and pulsatilia: the light catarrh still triumphed over me. At length I resolved to see what the maintenance of a uniform temperature would do toward diminishing the irritability of my Schneiderian membrane, and accordingly I plugged my nostrils with cotton wool. The effect was instantaneous; I sneezed no more. Again and again I tested the efficacy of this simple remedy, always with the same result. However near I was to a sneeze, the introduction of the pledgets stopped it at once. Ner was there any inconvenience

cleutly loose to easily breathe through. The really worth knowing, for incessant specific among the greatest of smaller ills, and it sometimes are the greatest of smaller ills, and it sample plan may furnish the most efficient reedy against one of the most distressing symptoms of hay fever.

CANADA.

Much Trouble Caused by the Striking Bock Laborers at Montreal-Prince Leopold-Crop-Reports-St. Jean Bap-tiste.

MONTREAL, May 18.—This morning at 7 o'clock when work began on the docks, a erowd of strikers and loafers collected op-posit the Beaver Line steamship Lake Cham-plain, and, when the men began to work, greeted them with volleys of stones. The Captain was wounded in the arm, and the men driven off. The water police and city police soon arrived in force, however, and drove the strikers away. About 8:30, when the police were in small num-bers at the Beaver Line wharf, the strikers mustered suddenly, and drove the workers away again. The small detachment of police there being reinforced by about forty city police, they made a charge on the crowd. who retreated, throwing stones. Poli Staudre received a severe wound on the head, but the crowd was rapidly disperse

head, but the crowd was rapidly dispersed and the two ringleaders arrested.

During the dinner-hour, as some of the employes who refused to strike were on their way home, they were attacked by knots of the disaffected, and two or three men were roughly handled, until the appearance of the police put the assessions to flight. One poor fellow

knots of the disaffected, and two of three men were roughly handled, until the appearance of the police put the assailants to flight. One poor fellow got a blow from a piece of plank, which, however, may have a serious ending.

An agitator this evening attempted to harangue a mob of loafers on Commissioner street, but was soon arrested by a Constable and taken to the Central Station. The andience quietly took their departure under the influence of a large posse of police, who have been kept parading all day in the vicinity of the wharves.

It would appear that a good deal of the dissatisfaction arises from the engagement of contractors for loading and unloading vessels. These parties act as middlemen, and, whilst getting good pay themselve from the steamship owners, grind down the poor workmen to the lowest possible rate. Some of these stevedores, it is a gleged, sent handbills to the country districts with glowing offers of work at high wages, which induced a large number of farm-hands to swarm into town. These men were hired at 80 cents per hour, and the regular hands, who are experienced in such work and are constant residents of the city were allowed to go idle. This naturally incensed the unemployed, and led to the outbreak, which, happily, has not been so serious as it would have been had the authorities suffered for a moment a lawles mob to stop the wheels of commerc. The interests of the city are too strongly bound up in its shipping, and the Crig Government, backed as it is by the whole force of the local militia, will not tolerate any disturbance that might tend to injurate material interests of the port. Some of the great steamship lines, including the Allans, have given up employing middlemen, preferring to engage the stew dores directly. This system has worked well in practice for both employer, and employed, as, since its introduction of the same system by all the steamship lines.

The rate of wages now established is to cents as a minimum, with 30 cents as a manimum. Several years ago the rate wa

ther trouble.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Probust.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Mr. John Glass, manufacturer of ship-biscuit in Quebec, is here for the purpose of interviewing Ministers with a view to procuring the privilege of manufacturing American flour in bond into biscuits, etc., for exportation.

Viscount Galard, Marquis Carolle, and Baron Martin Dunord, of Paris, have been sofourning in this elity for several days past, and have received many marks of respect at the hands of the Governor-General, the Princess Louise, and several members of the Privy Council. They are undertaking a four around the world, which they expect will as one year and a half. After visting the largest clides in Canada, they will proceed wear ward to San Francisco, where they embard for Asia.

Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, whose departure for Canada took place of Thursday last, is the youngest but one of the children of Queen Victoria, his salest Princess Beatrice being his junior. He is 79 years of age, and has led a comparatively rettred life since his childhood,—a circumstance due as well to his physical delicary as to his own tastes, which are said to be simple and unobtrusive to a degree. He is an apt scholar, and has devoted a large portion of his time to Shakspearean studies, and inherits all the taste and skill for art and music for which his father, Prince Leopoid is the most perfect reflex, and is eager and zealous in all that concerns the good of mankind. His popularity with the British people is founded on a unore solid basis than that of any of his brothers. These last have made their way into the affections of Englishmen by constantly showing themselves in public art and music for which his father, Prince Leopoid is the most perfect reflex, and is eager and zealous in all that concerns the good of mankind. His popularity with the British people is founded on a unore solid basis than that of any of his brothers. These last have made their way into the affections of Englishmen by constantly showing themselves in public artaces, theatre, balls, and places of animals ment. The role of Prince Leopoid his brothers. These last have made their way into the affections of Englishmen by constantly showing themselves in public and the princess louise. It is expected he will wist the principal clies in the United States b

y morning, had also an invested by ars, banners, etc., and grand music by ands. The number of cars is expected to about twenty-five, and their cost \$10.0 There will be also about eighty banners, the afternoon there will be a monster retion at Spencer Wood by the Lieuten Governor, at which the bands of music the evening there will be

The Colore

Additional

WEST POINT ing of court the He made only of When the reconcluded Reconstitution to a mother referring and asked him to He replied that in his mind as ings did not co heard the latch He said when their hands on dom to move it The Court-Answer-I ca Question-Ho

room? Answer—I di nediately sway He only gave to tions as to hor got out, Ouestion—Su The Records keys of your is demur when I answer—Beet the Recorder as in the trunk-roo to on my honor, corder or membroom and took is doubted. In answer to

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The Colored Cadet Closely Questioned Regarding the Assault.

Additional Discoveries by the Authorities Injure Whittaker's Case.

n the docks, as is collected op-ip Lake Cham-

nean Albert, took place on of the Royal at one of the a,—his sister tior. He is 27 comparatively

comparatively sid, —a circumysical delicacy is are said to to a degree.
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e parations are ng celebration St. Jean Baping, June 23, the bands of 24th a Ponted by Archeller of Composed and aided by sie, will sing a reference in the occasion tave Gagnon, sermon will acine, Bishop after mass the le made, resented being the purpose.

resented being the purpose, mence in the shal, and will be shall be twhich 2,000. There will that, On Frill be an exported to be cost \$10,000. Thenes In monster recep-

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 18 .- At the opening of court this morning the testimony of Cadet Whittaker was read in his presence. Cadet Whittaker was read in his presence. He made only one or two trivial corrections. When the reading of the testimony was concluded Recorder Sears called Whittaker's attention to a clause in the letter to his mother referring to forebodings of harm, and asked him why he had such forebodings. He replied that he had the note of warning in his mind as he wrote, but those forebodings did not come to him again when be heard the latch of his door move that night. He said when he was attacked the men put their hands on his neck and shoulders.

Question When your ears were cut how were they holding you? Answer—In about the same manner. They did not hord my head, and I had perfect freedom to move it forward or back.

The Court In the court of the cou The Court In moving your head and struggling all this time, how could they make the cuts on your ears?

Answer-I can't account for it. Question—How long do you suppose these men remained in the hall after they left your

Answer-I didn't suppose they went immediately sway.

In continuation, Whittaker said he did not fix any time. A few minutes was time

In continuation, winitaker said included fix any time. A few minutes was time enough for them to get away. They could have gone down-stairs, or into an adjoining room, or out on the roof, or got out of a skylight on the fourth floor. Witness afterwards said he never knew of a ladder being there. He only gave these answers in reply to questions as to how the assailants might have got out.

Question—Supposing they got out of the skylight or window, if you had called out loudly do you think they would have come back?

Answer—They might or might not.

The Recorder—You say you gavelup the keys of your trunks freely. Why did you demur when I asked you for them?

Answer—Because of the manner. When the Recorder asked me not to go to my trunk in the trunk-room again and I promised not to on my honor. I thought when the Recorder or members of the court went to the room and took my trunk out my word was doubted.

In answer to a question witness said he did

doubted.

In answer to a question witness said he did not know he would have been guilty of disobedience of orders if he had refused to give up the keys.

The Recorder—Do you not know the authorities have the right to inspect the barracks and demand your keys if necessary?

Answer—Not to go into my trunk and pry into my private articles. They have a right to inspect my room.

into my private articles. They have a right to inspect my room.

Question—Supposing the authorities desired to inspect for liquor, would they have the right to do so?

Answer—I don't know.

Question—Did you say to Detectives Sampson and Fisher, after May I, you had no suspicions against Blake and McDonald? Answer—I may or may not have said so.

The Court—It appears in your evidence you did.

Answer—I may have told them so.

ou did.

Answer—I may have told them so.

Maj, Morderal was understood to say to witness: "Would you be at liberty to tell he detectives what was not true?"

Witness replying: I never consider myelf at liberty to lie about anything.

Witness was asked if he suspected that pe of these men who assaulted him sent he pote of warning, and he replied in the legative.

The Recorder exhibited two long pieces of thite bett silt lengthwise, and asked wit-

ant from nearly all parts of the State, and the interest taken in it was generally observed as much better than usual. Pending the preliminary exercises Dr. J. R. Beck, of fort Wayne, took occasion to relieve the monotony of the situation by kicking Dr. H. A. Wood, of Plymonth, under the chin, indicting a very serious and mainful wound. Several reasons are given for the Doctor's action, one being that he was born so and couldn't help it; another that he was kicking out an old grudge; and still another, that he took this course to show he disapproval of Dr. Wood's becoming a member of the State Society. The latest theory is that it was accidental. Dr. Beck is known as a high-stepper, but just how he could kick so high by mistake is not apparent. A warrant was immediately issued for

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CINCINNATI PUSTIVAL.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Hay it.—The first concept of the May Festival is aiready a thing of the past. A great chorus, a great orobestra, a great audience, and great enthusiasm are the elements that have entered into a great success. The city is in heliday attire, gay with color and graceful with decorations, and a growed with musicians, with conneisseurs, with curiosity-seekers, and with a great crowd who will be literally dragged into the belief, by the force, vigor, and overwhelmins power of the ensemble and satusfasm, that they like classical music.

Before proceeding to a criticism of the performance of this evening, it will be of interest to the reader to know the material that goes to make up the organization or this musical array. The soloists are ten in number, as follows: Miss Amy Sherwis, a young English lady, born in Australia, who commenced her public career in opera in that country, sang with the Strukocch troupe in San Francisco last year, and subsequently in New York with the Oratorio Scolety in "Bilish" and still later in the "Dannaston of Faust" appearing as Margustus; Miss Annie Burr Norton, a young lady of Cincinnati and a pupil of the college, who has had considerable experience in oratorio music; Miss Annie Louise Cary, was needs no introduction to the readers of The Traisture, and who, by the way, leaves for Europe immediately after the Festival; Miss Emma Cranch, of Cincinnati, who has appears

26 Horns
26 Cornets
29 Trumpets
19 Bass trumpet
18 Tenor trombones
4 Brass trombone
4 Tuba
4 Kettle drums
1 Brass drum
4 Small drum
1 Oymbals
3 Triangle

and a stillherty to the boost saything did that open of the price of t

Generally speaking brilliant plays are a little wicked and exemplary plays are invariably a trifle dull. "Dr. Clyde" is one of the latter type. The piece is an adaptation from the German of L'Arronge, and its main idea seems to be the slucidation of the folly of a man's devoting himself to his business or profession to the exclusion of his domestic life, or rather the happiness of his family. This idea—an excellent one—is. however, put in a framework as thin as a soap bubble, without possessing either the airiness, or the grace, or the irridiscent color of that gossamer type of the fragile and the beautiful. Its movement is clumsy, its form is geary, its humor eminently Teutoniu, and the Germans exhibit often in their humorous literature a good deal of that exquisitly ponderous mirth the students are said to derive from tossing pretzels. There are bere and there some well-written sentimental passages, the effect of which is lost by the delivery. The scene of the piece is laid in Bagiand, but the characters might be found in almost any country. Sydney Rosenfeld, we believe, is the adapter, and he appears to have adhered closely to the original. Teutonfeally dell, however, as the piece is in itself, it was made more uninteresting by the company. Mr. B. W. Turner, a very hard and unfinished actor, personated Dr. Clyde; Mr. W. H. Power, who is as stiff as a poker without its occasional warmth, played Love Hammond; and Miss Della Paimer, as Emily, enunciated badly and acted awkwardly. Miss Ida Van Cortland, as Julia, appears to be an actress of capability, Her voloc, presence, facial expression, taste in dressing, and carnesteness in acting won her the recognition of her audience. Miss Kate Singleton, Mr. Sweatman, Mrs. Harry Jordan, Mr. Jonn F. Ward, and Mr. John L. Wooderson had also a piece in the cast. The audience was gratifying to the management, and in spite of the pisy's frequent prosiness the people marked their enjayment by occasional laughter and appliance. HOOLEY'S.

THE FROG OPERA.

THE FROG OPERA.

For the benefit of a very worthy charity—the Protestant Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum—a rather novel entertainment known as the Frog Opera was last night given on the Central Music-Hall platform, which for this occasion was ditted up with somery, ourtains, and other theatrical paraphernalia. The affair was under the auspices of a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen whose recognition is a guarantee of success. Among them were Mr. George L. Dunlan, Mr. E. H. Sheldon, Mr. Henry W. King, Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, Mr. F. B. Peabody, Mr. Norman Williams, Mr. J. McGregor Adams, Mr. C. R. Lawrence, Mr. George Adams, Mr. Abram Poole, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. Joseph Stockton, Mr. George Rumsey, Mr. Henry I. Sheldon, Mrs. W. C. Goudy, Mrs. E. Chesbrough, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. J. D. Webster, Mrs. L. J. McCormick, Mrs. L. P. Halsey, Mrs. E. C. Porter, Mrs. Frank Falmer, Mrs. Max Hjortsberg, Mrs. Charles Gregory, Mrs George Shufeldi, and Mrs. Samuel Howe. The entertainment is an extrawaranza based upon the nursery tale which recites the difficulties of "the frog that would a-wooing ro." The sunse is familiar, selected from all sources, and judiciously selected, so the audience appeared to think, for they applauded lustily, and frequently appeared mightly amused. The characters were assumed by local amateurs, and these characters consisted of frogs, rats, cats, tittens, cows. mice, pollywors, gypsies, and other curious things. We cannot grive the people individually credit for some wogs, gypsies, and other curious things. We cannot give the people individually credit for some of the assumptions, because their names were not displayed in the bill; but we can say that, considering all things, collectively they came out with flying colors. This afternoon and to-morrow evening the Frog Opera will be repeated.

HAVERLY'S.

The Mastodons are drawing crowded houses, and the program is a lively one. In the first part we find the vocal strength of the company well employed, and the subsequent features are many of them novel, all entertaining. Billy Rice comes forth in a new lecture; Billy Emerson comes forth in a new lecture; Billy Emerson shines in his specialties; there is an amusing burlesque upon the Spanish students. Mr. Harry Kennedy, an exceptionally clever ventriloquest, gives a good act, and the show wound up with an amusing musical burlesque, in which Messra. Emerson, Rice. Vernon, Kayne, Sadler, Roc, Belknap, and Maxwell take part.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

CONVICTED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., May 18.—The trial of young Baldwin, telegraph operator at Hastings, for murdering Yocum, a brakeman on the Burlington & Missouri Road, and burning the depot, together with the body, to conceal the crime, resulted to-day in his conviction for manslaughter on the first count of the indictment, the evidence being wholly circumstantial, and he received a sentence of ten years' imprisonment.

A MURDERER'S FATE. FARRYIEW, Ky., May 18 .- The excitement over the outrage and killing of Mrs. George Salmon by the brute Joe Johnson, near this place last Friday, has about subsided. The body of the fellow was burnt to ashes and his head was cut off and placed on a pole near the place of his execution.

SENT TO PRISON. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 18.—Judge Vinton this forenoon sentenced Mathew Lufton and Charles Page to the Northern Prison, the latter for two years and the former for three years. They drove off a horse and buggy be-longing to Watson Taylor.

NEW TRIAL DENIED. YANKTON, D. T., May 18.—The Supreme Court has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Silas F. Beck, convicted of the murder of George Landphere at Crow Creek last July, and sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of next month.

DEFAULTER SENTENCED. BOSTON, May 18.—Andrew Smith, the defaulting Town Treasurer of North Andover, for embezzling \$29,000 during the ten years he held office, has been sentenced to six years' hard labor in the State Prison.

THE WARREN INVESTIGATION. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, May 18.—In the Warren investigation to-day Joshua L. Chamberlin tes-tified about the battle of Five Forks, as to tified about the battle of Five Forks, as to his position that day. He remembered it by an incident very characteristic of Little Phil. He said a very vivid circumstance impressed the fact upon his mind. He came across Gen. Sheridan, who had advanced down the road. An officer (Gen. Bartlett, he believed) rode up and informed the Genegal that they had captured four Rebel guns and many prisoners at a particular point on the field. Sheridan replied that he didn't card a damn about the Rebel guns or the Rebels either: there was business on hand, "and," added Gen. Sheridan, turning to the officer. "you have got to make a record that will make Hell tremble before sundown."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The fund for the relief of the Milton sufferers now amounts to \$20,000.

Special Dispetch to The Change Transac.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The Grand Encampusent elected the following officers: Grand Patriarch, J. B. Holloy, Jefferson-ville; High Priest, R. Berger, Muncle; Senior Warden, W. H. Jacka, Logausport; Scribe, B. F. Foster, Indianapolis; Treasurer, T. P. Houghrey, Indianapolis; Representations, 1988.

sentative Sovereigh Grand Lodge, J. P. Wallick, Indianapolis.

Des Mounes, Ia., May 18.—The trial in the United States Courts for the disbarment of Judge Cole has been postponed till Tuesday next on the application of the defendant, who is in the East and cannot get home till Satur-

is in the East and cannot set home in Saturday next.
YANKTON, D. T., May 18.—Red Cloud,
Spotted Tail, and ten other Sioux Chiefs, are
waiting at Rosebud Landing for a boat to
bring them to Yankten. From there they
will proceed to Washington for the purpose
of discussing the proposition to permit railroads to run through the Sioux reservation.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18.—James A. Anderson, late Public Administrator, who had
ten indictanents against him for frandulent
breach of trust, returned to day, nine of the
indictments being quashed and nolle prossed
under the act of the Legislature governing
such eases.

AT PITT'SBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 18.—A conflagration that has already assumed large proportions, and is still burning, started in the boiler-room of Blake & Lacy's planing mill, Fifty-third street, this moruing about 9 o'clock. Owing to the inflammable material, which was rendered doubly so by continued dry weather, the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon the entire utill, together with the adjoining lumber-yard, was enveloped in djoining lumber-yard, was enveloped in

adjoining lumber-yard, was enveloped in flames. Four acres, or 4,000,000 feet of lumber have already been destroyed, which, including mill and machinery, involves a loss of \$100,000. The fire originated from shavings under the boiler. It is thought the flames can be stayed before much more damage is done.

PITTSBUBG, Pa., May 18.—The destruction of Blake & Lacey's planing-mill and lumber yard to-day was complete. The entire mill machinery and 4,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed. The extraordinary efforts of the firemen managed to confine the flames within these bounds, though for a time the property on all sides was in immediate peril. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. It is impossible to give the companies interested, as all concerned positively refuse to divulge. IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 83 at 11:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the frame building No. 1328 State street, owned by John Stonebam, and occupied by Mrs. Dolan as a dwelling. Cause, sparks from the chimney. Damage, \$10: insured for \$400 in the Watertown of New York.

The alarm from Box 323 at 9:35 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the planing-mill at the corner of Brown street and Canalport avenue, owned by C. A. Stanford, and occupied by J. E. Morris. Damage trifling. Cause, shavings in the basement taking fire from unknown causes.

The alarm from Box 294 at 9:10 last evening was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building Nos. 303 to 309 Canal street, owned and occupied by C. C. Hilton & Co. The fire originated among the woodwork adioining the furnace, and was extinguished with but slight damage. The alarm from Box 83 at 11:45 yesterday

AT COUDERSPORT, PA. Bradford, Pa., May 18.—A special to the Era from Condersport, Potter County, Pa., says: At 8 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the rear room of Stebbins Broa.' store, used for storing oil. The town is without water-supply or fire-apparatus, and nothing could be done to check the fire, which burned and the Bradford of the story dwalling the story. rapidly. By 5 o'clock every dwelling, store, and place of business in the town, except the Court-House, Baker's Hotel, Mann's Insurance Hotel, and the Journal printing-office, were laid in ashes. About forty buildings in all were destroyed. Loss probably \$200,000; insurance, \$75,000. No lives reported lost.

AT KINGSTON, N. Y. KINGSTON, N. Y., May 18.—Polins' sash and blind factory and two dwellings burned last night. Loss. \$30,000; insurance, \$4,000. OBITUARY.

D. V. TOUZALIN. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, In., May 18.—D. V. Touzalin,
General Agent of the Rock Island and St.
Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & pneumonia at his home in Rock Island this pneumonia at his nome in Rock Island this morning. His appointment as General Agent dates with that of General Manager Potter at Chicago. Mr. Touzalin had been in the employ of the Company for fourteen years, and was a brother of A. E. Touzalin, General Manager of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad.

BISHOP WILLIAM SANLEY. Columbus, O., May 18.—Bishop William Sanley, of the United Brethren Church, died was one of the founders of Otterbein University. He was the father of the author of "Nellie Gray."

JAMES F. TURNER. BUFFALO, May 18.—James F. Turner died suddenly to-day while being put under the influence of chloroform for the purpose of performing a surgical operation. Twelve doctors were in attendance to witness the

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., May 19-1 a. m.-For the Upper Lake region rising barometer, cooler, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the Lower Lake region falling, fol-

lowed by stationary or higher, barometer, southerly, veering to westerly winds, partly southerly, veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, stationary, followed in the western portions by lower temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly veering to westerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Section 1, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, and Sandusky.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICASO, May 18.

Time. | Ber. Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | Weather | R'n. Maximum, 83; minimum, 67. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18-11:30 p. m.

Bochester. 2.20 S E fresh.
Sacramento. 20.00 S V, fresh.
Sacramento. 20.00 S V, fresh.
Satt Lace City. 20.51 S V, fresh.
San Francisco. 20.15 S V, fresh.
Shreveport. 20.50 T S B, gentle.
St. Louis. 20.00 F Fresh.
St. Paul. 20.11 S V fresh.
St. Paul. 20.11 S V fresh.
Vicksburg. 30.01 T S E, gentle.
Vicksburg. 30.01 T S E, gentle.
Va City Mont. 25.50 S J V, fresh.
Springfield. 20.55 7 S, fresh.

LOST AND IS FOUND.

Brecist Dispatch to The Calcope Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 18.—To-day Mr., William Bonser, of Paris, Ill., a student at Wesleyan University, was called home by a telegram stating that his father, missing for nineteen years, had arrived at home, and wished to see his son, whom he had left a babe in his mother's arms. Bonser, Sr., left

home twenty years are for the West with a surveying party, and wrote regularly for one year, after which communication ceased, and until to-day he was believed to be dead, murdered by Indians. He was quite a rich farmer, and his son is one of the best students of the university.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—Herman Crovey, 19 years old, yesterday fell from a raft into the back-water in the vicinity of the Southern Railroad and Gest street while playing with a dog and was drowned. There were several deprayed men and boys on the bank within 100 feet of where he was drowned, but

with a dog and was drowned. There were several deprayed men and boys on the bank within 100 feet of where he was drowned, but they looked on indifferently and made no attempt to save him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 18.—The body of Charles, the 11-year-old son of Levi Schilling, has been recovered from thecanal. He went in bathing last evening, and getting beyond his depth, was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 18.—A man named Warner and a lad named McCann were drowned in the Muskeron River at Hersey last night. The boy fell into the river, and in attempting his rescue Warner and the boy were both drowned. The bodies were recovered to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Grann Haven, Mich., May 18.—J. P. Woodbury, of Boston, was drowned in the river here this afternoon when out fishing. He and Hancock, the Signal officer, were in a row-boat and attempted to take tow from a tug. Both were thrown into the river, but Hancock was rescued. Woodbury was lately married, and had been here at the Cutler House nearly three weeks with his wife. He was a commercial traveler from John B. Ellison & Sons, of Boston. Mr. Woodbury and his intended wife were on the Amazon when wrecked here last fall. The lady was the first woman who came ashore. The body is not recovered.

MACHIAS, N. Y., May 18.—While Fletcher Lafferty and wife and John Euchner and wife were rowing on Lime Lake Sunday evening the boat ran against a snag and capsized. Mrs. Euchner and Mr. Lafferty were drowned and the others saved their lives after a desperate struggle by clinging to the boat.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. READING, Pa., May 18.—Yesterday even-ing a portion of Pennypacker's plumbago mines, near Chester Springs, caved in, kill-ing Joseph Miles and James K. Brown. Their bodies were crushed and mangled horribly.

BURNED TO DEATH. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 18.—This after-noon a house belonging to James Ellinger, near this city, burned, and Mr. Ellinger's son, aged 8 years, was burned to death.

LOCAL CRIME.

SOME BIG "TRICKS." The Armory police had two large rob-beries to report yesterday. The first was that of John Crawford, a wealthy farmer that of John Crawford, a wealthy farmer from Stockton, Cal., who was induced into Mrs. Sherwood's saloon, at No. 210 Twelfth street, Monday night, and while drunk there was robbed of about \$100 in gold, a gold watch and chain valued at \$150, and a check for upwards of \$2,000. Crawford was at the Armory late Monday night, but was so intovicated that he Monday night, but was so intoxicated that he was unable to give the police any clear idea of his loss, and hence he was locked up to get sober. Yesterday he was perfectly able o tell all about the occurrence. He, and an to tell all about the occurrence. He, and an acquaintance, whose name is withheld at the request of the police, were in the habit of making daily visits to the saloon. Monday afternoon he drank too much and fell asleep on a lounge in the basement. When he awoke his acquaintance and his valuables were stolen. The thief proved a greater fool than his victim, however, as it is known that he exhibited his plunder in various quarters, and told exactly how he had accomplished the robbery. To the same persons he vouchsafed the information that he would leave town on the first train for the East. He is well known, and as the police have telegraphed all over the country his capture is almost a certainty. Mr. Crawford capture is almost a certainty. Mr. Crawford says the check will prove valueless to the thief, and that he will be very willing to lose the money in order to recover the watch and chain.

the money in order to recover the watch and chain.

The second victim was Anthony Meyers, of No. 268 Main street. "Please don't put it in de papers; it's such a seaudal," he pleaded with the reporter. After an illness of three years, Meyers' wife died about two or three weeks ago, and he had packed up his traps, and was about to go to Cincinnatt, where his two children are being cared for by relatives. Passing north on Clark street he was seduced away from the walk by Hattie Longtin, a bedizened beauty who abides at No. 545. While in her company she became possussed of his wallet, containing \$500 cash. Meyers reported his loss at the Armory, and Hattie Longtin was arrested. A thorough search of the house and the inmates failed to reveal any trace of the money. Later in the evening Jennie Melvin and Annie Murray were arrested by the police as accessories. James Finnegan, a bar-tender at No. 543 Clark street, who claims to be Hattie's brother, is logked upon with suspicion by the police.

A SUPPOSED SHOPLIFTER. A young woman giving the name of Kate Carpenter, which she acknowledged was not Carpenter, which she acknowledged was not her real name, was brought to Central Station yesterday afternoon by a clerk in the employ of Field & Leiter, who said the woman had been caught stealing silk pocket-handkerchiefs and other small goods in the store. The prisoner claimed to be employed in the family of J. G. Niblock & Co., No. 47 Rush street. It was deemed the proper thing to investigate Miss deemed the proper thing to investigate Miss Carpenter's case, and Detective Ender was assigned by Acting-Lieut. Keating to search her room at the above number. The con-tents of the room were brought to Centents of the room were brought to Central Station and were there inventoried as follows: black gros-grain silk dress trimmed with beads, black velvet underskirt, black silk dolman trimmed with beads, twelve yards of veiling, ten yards of red satin ribbon, two yards of border lace, forty yards of thread lace, fifty yards of black satin ribbon marked "14 Vin 3 x.," twelve yards brown satin ribbon, a plated card-tray marked "4-28," one finely worked handkerchief, six needle-cases, one gold neck-chain, one pair of Alaska cardrops, two rolls of silk lace trimming marked "9 N," one silver-plated mug, sixteen pairs hose marked variously. It is thought that a goodly part, if not all, of these goods are new, and have been shoplifted. STABBED WITH SCISSORS.

Carrie Lorenz, keeper of a bagnio at No. 349 Clark street, was brutally beaten and cut up yesterday by her "man," Thomas Lorenz, who is described by the police as a low fellow. They had been quarreling for some time past, Carrie having evinced a desire to get rid of Thomas because of his general worthlanas. Thomas because of his general worthlesness and to this end she deprived him of his usua daily allowances of cash. At 3:20 yesterday afternoon they had a terrible fight in the afternoon they had a terrible fight in the house, and Lorenz, seizing a pair of scissors, plunged the blades ten or a dozen times into the body of his mistress, and left her lying, as he thought, dead on the floor. The affray created great excitement in the odorous precinct in which it occurred, and a great crowd gathered about the place. Singularly enough, no one thought of capturing Lorenz until long after he had escaped from the building by a rear passageway, and made good his escape. The woman was cared for by some women of the neighborhood. She was not dead, but unconscious by reason of her injuries. Dr. McCallister, who was called in to attend her, found five severe stabs in the head and the same number on the hands and wrists. One cut had nearly setered a fittle finger from the hand. These figuries were dressed and the woman was gent to the County Hospital, where, at last accounts, she was doing well.

Coroner Mann has been notified to investigate the causes which led to the death of Mrs. Christina Nelson, at No. 47 Milwankee avenue. There is no doubt but that the woman died of an abortion. By whom committed and how, is for the Coroner's quest. Mrs. Nelson was attended by Mrs. Mary Brochman,

a midwife living in the same building since the 9th of May by Dr. Quall doctor says she died of inflammation of doctor says she died of inflammation of the womb caused by strong injections of vinegar, which she herself applied for the purpose of procuring an abortion. It is now claimed that she alone was to blame for her death, but the neighbors do not appear to be satisfied with that explanation, and want a full and impartial inquiry. Mrs. Nelson was a married woman, it years of age, and left a husband and two young children. Mr. Nelson called upon Gen. Mann last night to deny that his wife had attempted abortion, and to state that the injections were used for other purposes. He was quite willing there should be a full investigation, and the Coroner will therefore hold an inquest and the County Physician makes postmortem examination at 11 o'clock this forenoon at the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. C. R. Johnson, of No. 1839 Michigan svenue, and Mrs. C. R. Tyler had a call from a vender of oils, who wished them to aid him in introducing into the market an ingredient for causing the oil to burn clear and without smoke. The ladies talked to him for some time, and were to receive as a present a handsome suit of furniture from New York. They considered him suspicious, and reported at the Central Station. They were told to go home, and to keep the burglars out by keeping their doors and windows tightly closed.

James Hurley, brother of Michael, re-

were told to go home, and to keep the burglars out by keeping their doors and windows tightly closed.

James Hurley, brother of Michael, recently awarded four years in the Penitentiary for the burglary of Cave Bros', dry-goods store on Archer avenue, and against whom there is another indictment for brutally assaulting Officer Decelle the day after the burglary at the "Gold Dust" saloon, No. 678 State street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Bannon, of the West Lake Street Station. Hurley evanded the police by leaving town. He was an accomplice in the above burglary and assault, and also in an assault in last February upon Julius Edwin, of No. 78 Purple street. Matthew Tholan, also an accomplice, was recently given one year at Joliet for his share in the burglary.

A telegram from St. Louis, published yesterday, noted the arrest in that city of Andy Smith, allas Joshus Simonds, a well-known Chicago thief. From the fact that Andy was caught burglarizing a large drugstore, it was thought he might know something about the quinine robberles at Fuller & Fuller's and at Lord, Stoutenberg & Co.'s store in this city, both of wnich robberles were noted in The Tribung shortly after their occurrence. The burglars stole nothing but quinine, and defeed for a time police detection. Only a few days, ago Detective Elliett received a "tip" that the quinine had been sold at Galesburg, and upon going there found that it had been disposed of for \$750. He recovered all lost by Fuller & Fuller, valued at \$1,700, and within \$200 worth of the \$700 worth stelen from the other firm. Smith will be sent down from St. Louis, the authorities refusing to give him up.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, May 18.—Arrived, the City of Limerick, Gen, Werder, Suevia, Welland, Serrento, Arragon, and Queen, from New York, and Bonemian. Dortan, and Glamor-gan, from Boston, have arrived out. gan, from Beston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Arrived, Gallia, from
Liverpool, Gellert, from Hamburg, Canada,
from London, and St. Laurent, from Havre.

FABTHEE POINT, May 18.—Passed inward,
the stramer Ontario, from Liverpool.

MONTREAL, May 18.—Arrived, the Otreasian, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, May 18.—Arrived, the State of
Indiana, from New York.

UNITED ORDER OF HONOR. UNITED ORDER OF HONOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The Grand
Lodge United Order of Honor met in its
second annual session to-day in this city,
and elected the following officers: Grand
President, I. N. Pattison, Indianapolis;
Grand Vice-President, O. H. Thomas, Pendleton; Grand Secretary, Ernest Duden, Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, Samuel B.
Corbaley, Indianapolis; Grand Trustee,
three years, F. M. Pickerill, Indianapolis;
Grand Trustee, two years, Edgar Brundage,
Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Fr. Wayne. Ind., May 18.—At Plymouth last night Charles Humberger, an insane man, who was in jail awalting removal to the asylum at Indianapolis, committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with the bedelothes.

bedclothes.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., May 18.—George
Michelski, Sergeant of Company H, Sixteenth
United States Infantry, shot himself with a
Springfield rifle through the breast at Fort
Riley this morning in a fit of despondency.
He died within two hours. He was serving
a third enlistment.

WILL HELP THE SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Anthony Comstoo is going to suppress the publication and sale of "Nana" as an incedent book, and is notifying the publishers and booksellers to that effect. Any of the books found on sale will be selzed and the offenders subjected to the penalties. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is back of him in this movement of literary censorship, which arouses much indignation among the booksellers.

GOING TO THE FAIR. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. GALENA, Ill., May 18.—Gen. Grant wa waited upon this forenoon by a committee of gentlemen from Winnebago County, consisting of the Hon. S. B. Wilkins, Mayor of Rockford, and Messrs. John Lake and C Chappelle, of that city, and tendered a formal invitation to attend the forthcoming Fair of Winnebago County, which was accepted.

KEARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Judge Thornton's remarks seem to foreshadow a decision of the Supreme Court in the Kearney case favorable to the prisoner. SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The argument has been concluded in Kearney's case. The attorneys are allowed time to file briefs. Decision is probable Friday next.

MATRIMONIAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 18.-Dr. J. K. Pat tison, a prominent dentist, and Miss Libbie Howe were married this morning, and left on an extended tour. The bride is a daughter of Mr. James Howe, one of the old printers in the State.

A prompt and pleasing way of easing asthmatic beesing. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and wheesing. Use man of Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. Medetur pearls of strength and specific cur for nervous diseases and mental exhaustion.

Mental exhaustion, wakefulness, nervous and physical disability are oured by Medetur. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX THE WILEON WETTE TILL

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Lou-corrible. Fainful Menstriation. Unceration, Ovarian Diseases, all diseases known in Semale Weakness. Cled in England for years at a Fertiletical and Regu-string Pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Hill per box, or six boxes for E.M. Semp by mail free of postage, securely scaled. of postage, securely sealed. At MEDICINE CO.,
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Nachanica Block, Detroit, Mah.,
Wholesale Agents for the United States.
If Famphies sent free. #3
Sold in Chicago by all Druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STRVENSON & CO., Agenta,
Wan SCHACK, STRVENSON & CO., Agenta,
E and is Lake-si., corner Dearborn.

EDUCATIONAL CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS IN CHICAGO.

TWELVE COUNSES less I to degrees, vis.; Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry and Physical Civil Engineering, Literature, Machematica, Mechanica Arts, Satural History, Philosophy, Science, Sessing and Leuers, Students not seeking degree select their own studies. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS begins is a m., at judice, June 14 and 4 Chicago at the Central High-School, June 14 and continue three days. For information, amount to the Treasure, Lithaca, A. V.

STARTLING FACTS

Some New Truths Upon a Subject Affecting the Health of the Entire Community.

How People, by a Lack of Precaution, En-danger Their Own Lives and Those of Their Friends.

The Baneful Results of Thought and the Happy Effect of Well-directed Care.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. IMMENSE SECURE SEATS TO-DAY. RUSH

STANDING-ROOM once, and thus obtain first choice, at the popular prices of CENTS, INCLUDING TO RESERVED SEATS, 50 ISc, \$1, and \$1.40, according to location.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL Evening May 18 and 20, Wednesday (19th) Matines. BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM A NOVEL EXTRAVAGANZA. FROG OPERA

With Pollywog Chorus. Present 4, with all the necessary Scenie Effects, a some of the leading Amateurs of Chicago, including members of the

some of the leading Amateurs of Chicago, including
membagiot the auspices of the following ladies and
gentlaggin:
Mr. Galese L. Dunian, Mr. Henry I. Sheldon,
Mr. E. Sheldon, Mr. W. C. Goudy,
Mr. E. Sheldon, Mr. W. C. Goudy,
Mr. E. Chesbrough, Mr. L. Z. Leiter,
Mr. E. Chesbrough, Mr. L. Z. Leiter,
Mr. F. Chesbrough, Mr. L. Z. Leiter,
Mr. F. Peahody, Mr. J. D. Wesster,
Mr. A. Hoffergor Adams, Mr. L. J. McCormick,
Mr. G. Larrabos, Mr. E. C. Forter,
Mr. G. Larrabos, Mr. E. C. Forter,
Mr. G. Larrabos, Mr. S. C. Forter,
Mr. G. Mr. Shen, Mr. Searl Howe,
Prices S cts, Scient, News, Stear Howe,
Prices S cts, Scient, Stean, How,
SPICIAL NOTICE—The sale of reaserved seats will best of the Music-Hall Box-Other Priday morning
May B. at 9 vision.

J.H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE, J.H. HAVERLY MANAGER and PROPERTY THIS SPLENDID WEDNESDAY MATINES.
Remember this Matines Only Half Price.
Boar in Mind this is Only Half-Price Matin
TO-NIGHT AGAIN. FOR ONLY A BRIST DIVINITY OF BROOK.

HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS! The Biggest and Best in the World. All ten Leading to Lights of Minstreley living now composite and A FLOOD OF FRESH FRATURES.

THE NOVEL SONG AND DANCE. THE PACE THE NOVEL SONG AND DANCE. THE PACE THE MASTODON OPERA; Or The Royal Bid. HARRY PARKER'S TRAINED DOGS.
The Grandest Confederation of Ministel Tarrette in Existence.

age your sents without extra charge. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, May II, every Every and Wednesdry as Sacurday Statuses.

POWERS' PARAGON CRAEDY COMPANY

In the Brilliant and Deliyated Comedy by Sydna

DOCTOR CLYDE!

An sacraneus spoess in New York, Boston, and Fall
adelphia.

Upcoarrous agrith, interwoven with the most charming touched of Saliva.

Grand Exty Performance Sunday, May 28.

PYICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST YEEK OF ABBEY'S N.Y. PARK THEATER CO. In W. S. Gilbert's Great Comedy,

ENGAGED

Press Evening Matiness Wednesday and Source Next Week-Abber's N. Y. HUMPTY-DUMPT and SPANISH STUDENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATER. SPECIAL NOTICE.
Commencing NONDAY, May X,
ABBEY'S HUMPTY - DUMPTY
SPANISH STUDENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS. COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Will be Opened June I, 1880. The Hotel has a passenger clavator. Colleges of let, with board at hotel, or means served in the colleges. Examination at Military Academy June 1. For particulars address GOODSELL BEOS.

West Point, N. V.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO CURE: DR. KEAN
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN
173 swith Glarh-st., Chicago.
Cosmit personally or by mail, free of charms, by
shrohic, der youx, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is
any law man in the city who warrants charge or ou GENERAL NEWS.

CAPT. R. H. PLUMMER, U. S. A., is at the She

PRANK R. MEYERS, General Passenger Agent f the Fort Wayne Road, left for New York last

y night while giving birth to a son, which i

MR. WATTS S. CARVER, of this city, who is in usiness in New York at present, has returned ome, and is stopping at the Palmer.

MR. AND MRS. E. HASELTINE, the Rev. T. S. CODET, LONDON, Eng.; William A. and John C. Iyde, Manchester, Eng., are at the Palmer. we Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Philadelphia; the V. W. Wood, Allentown, Pa.; and the Rev Adams, New York, are at the Sherman. irs S. Cook, Boston; Charles E. Fuller, lere: Joseph Chapman, Dubuque; J. A., Denver, Colo.; and R. P. Dart, Rock, are at the Sherman.

con Jones, 81 years of age, died last night out medical attendance at the home of his rater, Mrs. Skain, No. 150 Bissell street, e was no attending physician, and the Cor-has been notified.

L BRUFF, William Storr, and Joseph Dalull, England; Judge O. C. Pratt, San Franthe Rev. Dr. S. Nye Hutchinson, Dutches Y. New York; and Dr. and Mr. S. H. Freelbany, N. Y., are at the Grand Pacific. Benevolent Association of the Fire Dent held its regular monthly meeting last at No. 19 Dearborn street. Owing to the sof the Treasurer his report was not ed. The Association transacted only

MR. ARTHUR DRENNAN, the Superintendent of ashington Park, was assaulted Monday eventure as a party of hoodlums who were creating a sturbance in the park, after having been received by Mr. Drennanto subside. They inflicted its a severe blow upon the man's head, and, ring to their numbers, were all enabled to

THE REV. W. W. Paxton, New York; the Rev. ames Marshail, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Howned Crosby, New York; Judge E. D. Truman, altimore; the Rev. Joseph Vance, Georgeowa, D. C.; the Rev. S. H. Howe, Chambersurg, Pa.; the Rev. S. M. Hamill, Virginia; and he Rev. S. M. Studeford, Trenton, N. J., are at the Palmer, en route to the meeting of the Prespectan General Assembly. our fifty Canadian residents of Chicago in the Coal Exchange in the Grand Pacific of yesterday everying in order to perfect the nization of the proposed Canadian Club, consideration of the constitution consumed such time that, before the election of officers reached, an adjournment was had until torow evening at the same place, when it is noted that the Club will be born without beer let or hindrance.

tect the trade in every way. They desire, it believe themselves entitled to, better pay, are not yet ready to make a peremptory dend upon the manufacturers. The Union will et every alternate Tuesday evening here-The arrivals at the four principal hotels yesterday were over 1,000, the largest number ever registered in one day in Chicago, except upon arranorinary occasions. Incidentally it might be stated that all the Chicago hotels are runding full at the present time, and in many of them cost have to be brought into use nightly, howing that business is good. A great many of the visitors are country buyers who come term to purchase goods, and many of them pend money freely, showing that there is an ris of general prosperity throughout the lorthwest.

is known as 16 State street, and has a frontage of thirty feet on the east side of the street, between Madison and Monroe streets, is without improvements, and the amount realized was \$45,680, at the rate of \$1,456 per foot. The bidding was started at \$1,360 per foot, and was advanced by bids of \$1 and 50 cents until struck off at the price mentioned. Real-estate men say that this was an extraordinarily good sale. Den. Hillis was the purchaser.

VacLay Stach, a Bohemian 53 years of age, living with his two unmarried daughters in the upper story of 122 West Nineteenth street, committed sucide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a hook in the wall with a section of clothedine. He was found by his younger daughter Mary when she returned from her work at 6 o'clock last evening, and was cut down by Louis Peters, a neighbor, whom she immediately notified. The deceased was a widower, and a cabinetmaker by trade. Recently he had been unable to work, by reason of a running sore on one of his lexa. His inability to care for himself, and the consciousness that he was a burden upon the remnants of his family, is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide.

he was a burden upon the remnants of his family, is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide.

A MERTING of ladies interested in the Industrial School at Evanston was held in the Apollo Club rooms of the Central Music-Hall Building yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Laura E. Tladale presided. There was a large attendance of ladies, and a good deal of progress was reported by the different committees. The buzar for the benefit of the school will open Tuesday evening next in Apollo Hall, and in addition to the many attractions of the fair a concert will be given each evening by the celebrated Smith family. It is expected that Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis and Mrs. Falk will also sing some evening dirring the week. Flowers have been promised by various parties throughout the State, and the hall will be a periect bower of beauty. Mrs. A. B. Pullman has charge of the Pansy Club booth, which will be one of the great attractions, as much case will be bestowed upon it. Mrs. Mamie Field has Charge of the kypay's tent, where result uses had maideus can have their fortunes told by some dark-eyed Romany,—or one that will answer the purpose just as well. The consectionery stand will be looked after by Mrs. Sanford Lewis and Mrs. Wilkinson, assisted by several young ladies, who will dispense taffy and bon-ons for charity's aske.—The Union booth, h charge of Meedames Toppan, Brydon, and Balard, in addition to many historical momentoes, will contain a wonderful autograph silk quilt, of beautiful design and exquisit workmanship, which is to be disposed of by lot among 1,000 ticket-hoders at 31 each. The Punch and Judy show will ave a room especially fitted up for the purpose, and willie Crawford and Hall Fake will be the skownen. Lunches will be served every day, commencing at noon of Tuesday, and it is intended to furnish the table with all the delicactes and uxuries of the season. Saturday afternoon the baxar will be brought to a close, with a Mother-Goose matinée for the benefit of the little ones.

pate, No. 19 Honoré street. The ceremony performed in the presence of a small comof friends and relatives by the Rev. George seke. The bride and groom were the rents of a large number of presents. They have companied by the best wishes of numerous friends.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Controller will to-morrow open the sale of the water-bonds coming dur and which are to be reissued. SECRETARY THOMPSON, of the Mayor's office left for Washington last evening on official business, and will be absent about ten days.

PRANK SPROTTE, of St. Louis, inquired by letter yesterday of the Mayor for the where-abouts of his brother-in-law, Albert Hedder-

ALD. Prewey started for St. Louis last even ing to meet his family, who have been eujoyin a pleasure-trip. He went in answer to a dis-patch that one of his children was quite sick.

THE "Analyzing Bureau" was at work yester-day testing samples of milk. It is given out that it will take half a day to analyze each sample, and the prospect is that, since there are about 700 milk-dealers in the city, the work will be very tedious if not unprofitable.

DE VETY tedlous if not unprofitable.

COMMISSIONER WALLER was in receipt of a letter from Racine yesterday, in which the writer proposed to furnish the city a tug-boat at a cost of \$25 per day. He regards this as the first step in the direction of securing the doing of the dredging of the river by the city at about half the dredge-owners price.

DR. DE WOLF visited the Fullerton Avenue works yesterday. He found the wind blowing from the southwest, and the water being pumped from the river was going northeast and away from the Crib. He reports the streets in the several sections of the city in a more cleanly condition than they have been for years.

The City Engineer examined the Adams street

THE Mayor spent the most of the day yester-day sitting for a portrait in oil. If the work of art is completed in time it is to be sent to Cincinnati to be used as one of the decorations for the gathering of the unterrified; so if Ald. Lawler should get more votes as a delegate to the Convention than he does he will be there any-

and completeness.

SUPERINTENDENT O'DONNELL was sitting as a court yesterday on the shortcomings of some of his subordinates. Patrick Cummings was charged with iounging on his beat, and the complaint was taken under advisement. The case of Officer Stenernagel, who was suspended some days ago on a trivial complaint, was reheard, and his star was given back to him. THE NEW COMMITTEES.

The New Committees.

There was considerable talk about the new committees yesterday, and the dissatisfaction was something extraordinary, even among some who voted for the adopted list. Those who voted against it, of course, had no measure for their wrath, and now that the question is settled the whole story is told. It appears that a majority of the Council had determined to give all of the Communists a back seat, and it is charged that the Mayor, in making up the Committee on Committees, determined that such should not be the case, and that he signalized his determination by putting a Communist at the head of it, etc., and subsequently dictated the list presented by the Committee. It is true that he headed the Committee with a Communist, but he denies anything further, yet it is was upon the assumption of the truth of all that is charged against him that the new list of committees was made up and adopted, and the defeat of the committee's list is regarded as a victory over him and the element with which he has been charged so often with catering to. The list is not, of course, as good as it could have been made, but it is as good a compromise as could possibly have been made under the circumstances, for it had to be made with a view to getting votes to carry it through. The Mayor feels himself to have been set down upon, very naturally, and so do the Communists; but the sorest, perhaps, of all are Ald. with a view to getting votes to carry it through. The Mayor feels himself to have been set down upon. very naturally, and so do the Communists; but the sorest, perhaps, of all are Ald. Wickersham and a few others, who had been persuaded to take places they did not get. Some of these consider their treatment a personal affront, but it is certain that nothing of the kind was intended. Others consider the whole affair a species of jobbery, and that in the construction of the Committee on Health and County Relations, charge that this is evident; but Dr. De Wolf, who will be; more closely related to the Committee than any one else, appears entirely satisfied. If there has been any trickery, however, it is in this Committee, for some of Dr. De Wolf's enemies in the Council are already bold to proclaim that they will force the Mayor to accept his resignation, sent in months ago, but it is not likely that they will succeed. The committees will get down to work in a few days, and have any amount of accumulated work on their hands.

Intel work on their hands.

The REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS.

The dead-animal man is reaping a rich harvest these warm days, especially since it is understood that the authorities have arranged privately to pay him \$3,000 per year for doing that which in former years other concerns have been willing to pay something for the privilege of doing. The concern with which the agreement is said to have been made paid last year \$2 for dead horses, and wanted all they could get, and it is estimated that the number was about \$3,000. If they had have gotten all the horses the cost to them would have been \$5,000, and it is not believed that they would have lost a great deal of money. Now, however, they get the horses for nothing, and are being paid \$3,000 for removing the dogs, etc., from which it would seem they were enjoying a season of considerable profit, especially since the contractor last year was anxiously bidding 20 cents apiece for dogs delivered at the pounds. The whole deal may be susceptible of explanation, and may be all right, but the secresy surrounding it is what is wondered at. If it is a good thing for the city, there ought to be no occasion for shrouding it in mystery; and if it is not, the sooner the facts are known the better, especially since complaints are so numerous that the dead animals are not being removed, and that the alleged private contract entered into is not being carried out.

The Health Department's report in reference to vinegar, printed yesterday, oomes a great

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The Health Department's report in reference to vinegar, printed yesterday, comes a great ways trom giving satisfaction, and those interested pronounce it anything else but fair. Taken as a whole, it is a strange document, and the more closely it is investigated the less credit it reflects upon all concerned in getting-it up. It starts out, for instance, by stating that the samples inspected were furnished by Officer Merki, whereas he is the loudest—outside of the vinegar men themselves—in condemning the manner in which they were obtained. On the strength of a condemnatory speech of his on the subject, attention was called in these columns yesterday to the apparent injustice done the manufacturers in getting the samples from the dealers, etc., and some of them concur with him, and were around to complain yesterday. But Dr. De Wolf takes the contrary view, and will not be persuaded, for once, that he is wrong, potwithstanding Mr. Merki's loud arguments, although he says that he will give the manufacturers a further hearing. Then again, the report is incomplete and unsatisfactory in that it gets the manufacturers and deale rs mixed; but the Doctor's clerk, rather than himself, is to blame in this.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

both released from the County Jail yesterday on an order from Judge Blodgett. Mr. Gribler also ook his departure, his time being up. WILLIAM DELMAR and James Daly were tried in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of burglarizing the residence of a newspaper man and stealing therefrom a large amount of old family plate and other very valuable plunder. JOHN GRADY, who was the companion of Eddy

Garrity, now in the Penitentiary, in the burg-lary of Ole Laud's jewelry-store, No. 229 Mil-waukee ayenue, last January, was tried for the offense in the Criminal Court yesterday. The case occupied the latter part of the afternoon, and the jury were instructed to bring in a sealed variet.

on stonay, a verdet of accident death was faturned.

A NOUNG married lady named Mrs. James Mullins was tried at the County Court and adjudged financy esterday afternoon. The case was a tolerably clear one, the mental disturbance arising from debility superinduced by puerperal troubles, but a singular feature of it was the absence of the husband of the lady, who, according to the prosecuting witness, one Dr. Finls, McClure, sould not and it soprement to come. The evidence in the case took just seven minutes, so that the trial of the case occupied just eleven minutes.

THE U. S. BUILDING.

the same pay as the first.

Tuz disbursements in gold yesterday at the Sub-Treasury were \$10,000, and the receipts \$5,000. There was \$0,000 in silver redeemed and \$3,000 paid out.

Tuz receipts for duties yesterday amounted to \$3,252. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: C. M. Koedt, 5 cases dry goods; M. D. Wells, 2 cases bronses; M. D. Wells, 1 case wear-

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HILL arrived yest day from Washington and spent the day exa-ining the building. He hopes to have the Po Office folks in their new quarters by June 1. Office folks in their new quarters by June I.

SPALDING, who was convicted last September of embezzling \$1,848, and sentenced to pay that amount, was yesterday brought before Judge Blodgett for failure to comply with the sentence, having not been able to raise the amount. Spalding has been in jail ever since. Yesterday he paid \$1,400 over to the Court, and he was set at liberty, the Government thinking that amount better than nothing.

THE JUSTICES.

JUSTICE SUMMERFIELD fined George Buck, olored man, \$10 and costs for resisting and in ROBERT HARSE was discharged yeste tice Brayton, as Paxton, the agent of the zens' League, failed to prove that he had liquor to minors.

Sixty-nine men were before Justice Ingersoll charged with failing to license their canines. Thirty-one of them were fined \$5 and costs, and the rest were dismissed. DENNIS MANNING was held over to the Crim-inal Court yesterday by Justice Ingersoil in bonds of \$500 for knocking down and attempt-ing to rob Castello Gallagher at the corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets. DANIEL J. CALLAHAN, charged with burgiar-izing John C. Whitty's rooms in the Tremont Block, appeared before Justice Hammer yes-terday, waived examination, and was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300.

ARCHE CARR, the young fellow who snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Ella J. Wood, of 525 Wabash avenue, while on an excursion steamer Sunday, was held over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Summerfield in bonds of

MICHAEL KANE, William Patterson, and "Butch," alias Matt, Lyons, three hard "kids," were before Justice Ingersoll yesterday for breaking into a house on Jefferson street and stealing a quantity of property. They were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300 each.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING f the Historical Society was held last evening, resident Arnold in the chair.

President Arnold in the chair.

The Librarian reported the accessions for the month to have been thirty-three bound volumes, 336 pamphlets, and two volumes of manuscript. Among the manuscripts was a record of the several regiments which went to the War from the State of Illinois, and the record-book of John Todd, the first Lieutenant-Commandant of the County of Illinois. The latter of the County of Illinois. The latter was from the Commissioners of Randolph County, through E. G. Mason, and contains the commission of Lieut. Tedd, from Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, of date of 1778. The other contributions comprised, among other things, six manuscript accounts of the fire of 1871, from Mrs. M. A. Shorey, Judge Tree, Arthur M. Kinzie, J. Devlin, P. Webb, and Alonzo Harris; a desk from Miss Laura M. Hubbard; twenty-four Confederate bank bills from J. C. Bundy; a Rebel sword from Justice De Wolf, picked up at Belmont by his son; a complete file of The Cattagory; and various books of more or less

on motion E. B. McCagg, T. B. Blackstone, and W. R. Ackerman were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions of respect to his memory, to report at the next meeting.

The reading of the paper of the evening followed, which was by H. W. S. Cleveland, on the "Historical Reminiscences of Various Kinds, Compiled from the Private Letters and Papers of an Old Salem Family." The paper proved what its title would seem to indicate, and was full of historical interest touching the early days of the Colonists. The material of the paper, the speaker said, had been obtained by himself in ransacking a Salem garret some years ago, and among it was a copy of the Boston News Letter, the first paper ever printed in this country. He exhibited the copy of the paper, which was a nine by thirteen inch sheet, printed upon both sides, and of date of 1707. He read from the antiquated publication, showing that its foreign news was over four months old, and from the antiquated publication, showing that its foreign news was over four months old, and that its only advertisement of fort, and it was announced that a special meeting would be held June 1 to hear a paper by E. G. Mason, and that at the next regular meeting a paper would be read by the Rev. Dr. Patterson on the "Early History of Southern Illinois."

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

TROUBLE IN THE INSTITUTION. have been noticed by THE TRIBUNE, culminated yesterday in an attempt at investigation by the lady Board of Managers, and a consequent turmoil at the institution, which lasted during the whole afternoon and evening.
At 1 o'clock the Board of Managers met in At 1 o'clock the Board of Managers met in secret session, which continued for upwards of two hours. They sent for such witnesses as they saw fit, and proceeded to examine Mrs. Mary Moore and the Matron. They also decided the other cases which have been pending for two weeks past. Mrs. Moore's counsel was present, but was refused admittance and told that the trial would not take place until after the meeting of the Board of Trustees. Nevertheless the trial went on, as will be seen by the subsequent proceedings. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and without any of the old ladies knowing exactly with what they were charged. They were only allowed to be present while giving their testimony. Mrs. Grant, one of the inmates, was served with a notice to answer to the charge of "attending the indignation meeting at Mrs. Cady's," but was tried, and, as appears below, found guilty of an entirely different offense. The same was true of the case of Mrs. Moore.

After this secret meeting.

THE STOCKHOLDERS MET in open session for their annual meeting, Mr. D. A. Jones in the chair.
Messrs. B. W. Raymond and A. B. Bishop were reflected Trustees, and Mr. B. P. Moulton was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resigna-The Treasurer was absent, but the statement was made that there was a balance in the bank of \$975.

The seventh annual report of the Secretary showed that there are now sixty-one lamates of the Home. Five have died during the year, and four ladies been admitted. The report closed with a reference to the spirit of disorder evinced by the conduct of a few of the old ladies, and declares the conviction of the Board of Managers that the Matron, Mrs. Shanklands, had only enforced the rules, and should be sustained. or Managers mat the rules, and should be sustained.

The total receipts of the institution for the year were given by the report as \$7,287.

The Supply Committee presented a report showing their expenses to have been \$6,342, or \$277 less than last year.

Mrs. L. D. Parks presented her report as the Solicitor. She has during the year collected merchandise valued at \$8.60, and \$4,000 in cash.

The regular business having been concluded, Mr. Sidney Thomas, the attorney for Mrs. Moore, was permitted to make a statement, in which he claimed for his client the right of a trial with the benefit of counsel, and with open doors.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm appeared on behalf of Mrs. Grant, asking a similar public trial.

The question was not decided, and a motion to adjourn put and carried.

The next meeting in the series was that of the Board of Trustees, which was made public so long as routine business was under consideration, but held with closed doors so soon as the cases of the old ladies were to be decided. At this meeting was presented a report from the Board of Managers, which contains a history of the decisions arrived at by them in the private meetings. From this it appears that at a meeting held two weeks ago, Mrs. Gibbs, the President of the Board.

PREFERRED CHARGES AGAINST MRS. GRANT, an inmate of the Home, wherein she is charged with having written to Dr. Durkee and others that the institution was being mismanared; with saying that the Matron was incompetent, and with having refused to obey the rules.

Mrs. Grant appeared at that meeting and denied the charges, but was found guilty by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Ann Lyon, Mrs. Maria Creagh, and Mrs. H. Cutabert were charged with the same offense and found guilty. Sentence was suspended by the Board of Managers.

It further appears from the report that at a meeting held last Saturday it was unanimously voted to expei Mrs. Grant and to suspend the others for three months erch.

At the meeting yesterday the Board of Managers found Mrs. Moore guilty of disobedience, definee, and impertinance, and her case was referred to the Relief and Aid Society, under whose auspices she was placed in the institution.

The Board of Trustees considered the matter in private session and decided to refer the whole thing back to the Board of Managers.

The old ladies were in a ferment all day yesterday, running in and out of their rooms, eagur to tell the reporter their stories. PREFERRED CHARGES AGAINST MRS. GRANT,

A SOUTHERN DIVORCE SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Orlieans, May 18.—The Hernandez divorce case, which has excited considerable interest among the scandal-mongers in the upper district owing to the wealth and political importance of the defendant, came to a sudden end yesterday, the plaintiff withdrawing her suit with a view to further proceedings in another direction. A great deal The Oil issues that the former regime. The Board of their rooms to tell the reporter their stories.

There seems to be but little doubt that the whole trouble has been caused by a few hypercritical old ladies who are dissatisfied with the present Matron's strict management as compressed with the former regime. The Board of

arbitrary manner. Their next meeting will be held the second Wednesday in June, and then the matter will be finally satisful. Meantime there is some probability of the case getting into the courts and an injunction being applied for to prevent the old ladies, whose ages range from 70 upwards, from being thrown into the streets. SUBURBAN.

The Board of Trustees met Monday evening.

A proposition was submitted by the North
hicago City Railway Company to do the grad-Chicago City Railway Company to do the grad-ing, curbing, and paving of Clark street for the amount of the assessment and \$250, the Com-pany taking its chances of collecting the assess-ment, provided the Company can pave the horse-paths and one foot outside the tracks with cob-ble-stone, and unless they have control of the work and use cobble-stone they decline to pave any of said streets. The Board adopted a reso-lution annulling all previous resolutions adoptany of said streets. The Board adopted a testibution annulling all previous resolutions adopted in this matter relative to bids for the work. The Board of Health made a verbal report that it finds no cause for action in the manne of burials made by the Jewish Cemetery Company, against which a complaint had been made but, in the matter of the extension of said cemetery, the Committee on Judiciary were no ready to report, and asked and obtained further time.

ready to report, and asked and obtained further time.

The matter of numbering houses in that portion of the town south of Diversy street was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, to report at the next meeting.

Five special policemen were appointed for Graceland Cemetery.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the owners of abutting property to build a sidewalk on the south side of Lill avenue, between Halsted street and Lincoln avenue, within fifteen days. The resignation of William Meldrum, Assistant Engineer at the Water-Works, was accepted. An application, made by Michael Popp for Clybourn and Fullerton avenues, in Saloon District No. 3, which was numerously signed by residents of the Board.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Town Clerk to give bonds in the sum of \$5.00 to issue all licenses, except the saloon licenses, giving him a stated salary in lieu of all fees, which are to be turned over to the town, defining his duties and office hours, and hereafter the Clerk will be found at the Town-Hall between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 m.

After auditing numerous bills the Board ad-

PATE-DE-FOIE-GRAS.

une by Emma Stanley.

The annexation of Strasbourg has not only given to Prussia acity of 80,000 souls and a cathedral of the first order, but it has the privilege of receiving yearly 150,000 French geese within its walls, who go there to offer their livers as holo-causts to the grandeur of their country. This is no trifling gift. The livers, put in tin boxes or in china pots, with accompaniments of truffies, circulate throughout the entire world under the title of "patés-de-foie-gras," and cause the name of France to be blessed to all the lovers of good things. Strasbourg owes half of its renown to the sale of these patés. Savants may remember that the old Capital of Alsace once possessed a celebrated university, where Goethe was raised; churchmen can talk with pride of the famous cathedral whose tower measures 145 metres in hight; mechanics, of its wonderful clock; and strategists boast of its magnificent fortifications; but for all refined people, and for all the legions of cordons-bleus who have elevated cooking to the rank of a science or art, Strasbourg is renowned for the sacrifice and triffing gift. The livers, put in tin boxes of

for all the legions of cordons bleus who have elevated cooking to the rank of a science or art, Strasbourg is renowned for the sacrifice and the tenderness of its geese.

The French, who arrange history to suit themselves, pretend that the paté-de-folegrus was known to the Romans; for, they state, the sacred geese who lived at the Capitol, were kept on a diet like those of Strasbourg, in order to enlarge their livers. Without contesting this allegation, it may be stated with certainty that it is only at a recent period that the raising of geese with a view of the fabrication of the patés has been carried to its present degree of perfection. If the Romans trafficked in the livers of geese, which were until recently employed, wherein the bird was imprisoned while its neck passed through an opening without the power of withdrawing it. The animal had three meals per diem, and lived as well as it could in its confined situation, until was that of Anthony Elliott, who kept a bookstore, and whose descendant was now Superintendent of the public schools of Boston. From this the paper came forward seventy years, and treated of Revolutionary times, consisting very largely of unpublished letters from a Mr. James Jeffreys, bound by the reader, detailing his experiences in the Revolutionary struggles, and of a letter from Jonas Fay, the latter being read from the original manuscript.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Cleveland was tendered a vote of thanks for his effort, and it was announced that a special meet.

In a large, cool yard, a Frenchman who has become Germanized, with his geese, by force of circumstances, points with his finger to several hundred of these animals crowded in a corner, and who are screeching to spit one's head. Formerly, it might have been supposed that they were saying in chorus. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori; at present, it is possible they are lamenting on account of being obliged to pay custom-house duties before figuring on the tables of their old compatriots. Their proprietor explains that they are nine months old, and that each one cost nine francs fifty centimes. Then, on a signal to the women with maked arms, and despite the the protestations of the winged band, six geese are caught and taken to a sort of cave, where the eye perceives rows of large and inclined stone tables. In the dim light produced by some twenty air-holes pierced in the wall, one can scarcely distinguish ghe objects. Gradually, however, it is discovered that hundreds of geese are extended on their backs and bound to the tables, while the air is pierced with strange sounds—perhaps words of encouragement and tenderness that they are murmuring to each other. In the meantime each of the women has taken a goose and placed it on the stone,—the tail extending overthe edge. The wings, the feet, the body, are now spread out, and fastened on the table by settled the bady is the liberty, but it gradually becomes convinced of the inutility of these attempts, and from that moment its resignation is assured during the seven following weeks, when it is released from its agony by death. In the interval it is nourished with a thick paste made of half-boiled corn—mail. chestnuts, and buckwheat meal, which is forced down its throat by the thumb, the composition being made into balls or large pills. The bird, thus refreshed, resumes its inclined pose and digests its food until the next repast, which arrives two hours atterwards, as they are allowed six meals a day.

But a new personage—solemn, dignified, and thoughtful—has enter

compass, in wood or metal boxes, according to its destination.

It may be questioned how many of the geese die before the operations here described are brought to a termination. Generally very few succumb, and these, for the most part, are animals badly formed, having poor constitutions, or lacking the ambition of high destinies. It appears that some time ago a member of the "Société Protectrice des Animaux" arrived in Strasbourg, armed with the law Grammont, to make war against the manufacturers of patés. He falled in the attempt, and was denounced in the establishments as a dangerous Socialist.

BE WISE IN TIME. Again the reaper has been amongst us, and this time has, in one instance, suddenly, and without a moment's warning, summoned from our midst one of our most respected citizens. We refer to Mr. Thomas Heermans, of the Star and Crescent Mills, who was killed a few days ago by falling through an elevator shaft. And still later another in Mr. William Crischen. Mr. William Ovington, Secretary of the West Side Street Railroad Company, who, after a tolerably long and useful life, has been gath-

who shall be the next, who can tell? It Who shall be the next, who can tell? It is but a few days ago that we published the names of nearly a dozen of our best citizens who have recently departed, some of them in the ripeness of old and respected age, and some in the spring of early manhood, and in that connection we pointed out to those surviving the uncertainty of life and the bounden duty which devolved on them to make such provision for their families dependent upon them as would in some measure allesuch provision for their families dependent upon them as would in some measure alleviate the suffering and distress which so 1 requently follows its postponement or neglect.

We are glad to say that in the case of the two lamented gentlemen last named there is no room for such reflection. They had, while yet in their health and strength, sought and obtained the advantage of life-insurance company of New York, and had thus, so far as they could, made preparation for that day which so surely overtakes all, whether in pany of New York, and had thus, so far as they could, made preparation for that day which so surely overtakes all, whether in the suddenness of a moment or with long and painful disease. Each of the gentlemen named, we are informed, held several policies in the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, aggregating, with the large additions made by accumulated dividends, to a very considerable sum.

Again, we repeat this as a warning and as an incentive to the young as well as the mid dle-aged and old. The reaper is amongst us, and who shall be the next?

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY Delegates to the General Assembly at Mad son, Wis., will go via the Chicago & Northwest ern Railway. Trains will leave the Kinzie and Canal street depot at 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. daily except Sunday, during the sessions.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set

The moth will not attack a fabric that is pa in Buck & Rayner's " Moth Powder." Smoking Dawson's fine cigars makes a happy and contented man. Go ee him at 211 State st.

MARRIAGES. SMYTHE-HENDERSUN-On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8t James' Church, by the Rt.-Rev. Bishon McLaren, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Couriney, J. L. Nevill Smythe to Florence Imagene, second roungest daughter of R. S. Henderson, Esq., barrister and attorney-at-law, of Prescott, Ontario, Can.

COOKE—At Western Springs, Cook County, Ill., Mrs. Mary Cooke, aged 74 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 a.m., at the residence of her son, John S. Cooke, 128 South Morgan-st, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cem-

KILLACKY - May 18, at 315 East Twenty-second-st. Chicago, Peter Hugo F. Killacky, second son of John and Mary Killacky, aged 3 years 5 months and 23 days. Notice of funeral bereafter.

dence.
GOLDSTEIN—At his residence, No. 314 South Statest, Philip Goldstein, in his 50th year.
Funeral will take place from above residence, on Wednesday, May 18, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetry. Members of Ramah Lodge No. 33, L. O. B. B., will please take notice.

If New York City and Philadelphia papers please SODY.

LYMAN—May 18, at the residence of his daughter
Mrs. M. J. La Bounty, 23 North Franklin-st., Patrick
Lyman, father of James Lyman, seed 81 rear.

Funeral Thursday at 10:30 o'clock to the Cathedral
of the Holy Name, where High Mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE REV. L. C. BAKER, OF CAMDEN, N. J.,
I will lecture in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan av. and Twentiethst., at 7:45 this evening.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. the CHOICEST Gums and Extracts. We narantee them the BEST external remedy. THE BEST PURGATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE.

One or two every night, in ten days ostiveness and Dyspepsia.

Sold by all Druggists. PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-VILLE, KY.,

May 31. These Brawings, Authorized by Act of the Legislature of 1869, and Sustained by all the Courts of Keatucky, occurred regularly on the Last Bay of every Month, Sundays excepted, and were supervised by prominent citizens of the State.

Every ticketholder his own supervisor; could call out his own number, and see it placed in the wheel.

Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize. 10,000 20 Prizes 50 each 10,000 1 Prizes 50.00 ca. 3 00,000 1 Prizes 50.00 cach. 10,000 20 Prizes 50 cach 10,000 20 Prizes 50 cach. Approximation Prizes. 2700 2 Prizes 500 cach. Approximation Prizes. 1200 2 Prizes 500 2 Pr

Applications for club rates were made to home. Full list of drawing published in Louis purier-Journal and New York Herald and mails Jourier-Journal and New Julie Licketholders.

Remi money by mail or express. M. BOARDMAN, For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, For further for further information and Research and Rese

CANDY. KRANZ S CANDIES, COMMENT DAY C

Owing to the fact that the New York importers. carried away by the business excitement of a few months ago, have heavily overloaded themselves with goods, The

Have been enabled to make several most advantageous purchases of fine

Imported Garments MABLEY, the CLOTHER and Costumes,

And will give our patrons the benefit of the same.

Less than 50c on the Dollar! Elegant Satin de Lyon Garments, profusely trimmed, cost to mport \$125; will be sold for \$45.

Mantles that cost \$60, will b sold for \$25.

Silk Wraps that cost \$50, we will sell for \$20.

Elegant Fichus, large size, Lace, for \$8; our first importation of the goods cost us \$25.

Beautiful Light Embroidered Dolmans, \$10 and \$12; cost

Stylish Drap d'Alma Wraps and Dolmans for \$8, \$10, \$12, and \$15; the importation cost of these garments was \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$45; which means a \$45 garment for \$15; in new, stylish goods that have been in this country less than three

We have secured about 300 Stuff Goods Suits on the same terms as the Garments, and will sell

All-Wool Suits for \$10, that cost \$20 \$25.00 Suits for \$12 \$35.00 Suits for \$18 \$45.00 Suits for \$22 \$50.00 Suits for \$25

And up to the highest in the same proportion, and Fit the Same Without Extra Charge.

The prices quoted in this advertisement will only hold during this sale, as it will be found utetrly impossible to duplicate them.

Parisian Suit Co., Cor. State & Monroe-sts. UNDER PALMER HOUSE.

THIN GOODS

MEN'S BLUE FLANNEL SUITS \$8 and \$10.

Men's Middlesex Yacht Sults Superior Styles, warranted Indigo Blue, and made equal to Merchant Tailoring, \$12 and \$14.

Men's Fine Furnishing Good AT POSITIVE BARGAINS. IN ALPACA AND LINEN DUSTERS

We have hundreds of Styles to select for Office Coats, - - 50c, 75c, \$1, to \$2 White Vests, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, to \$3 ALL NEW---ALL CHEAP.

154 & 156 S. Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

BUYERS

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 80 & 82 Wabash-av., Wednesday, May 19,

When, in addition to a very attractive sale of Ca Goods, we shall close out another large lot of MANUFACTURERS' SAMPL

Thursday, May 20, at 9:30 a.m. TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

ounts, Chimneys, &c.
300 Doz. & nives and Forks.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct By ELISON, PLERSHEIM & CO., 54 and 56 Bandolph-st., General Auctionser WEDNESDAY'S SALE

9:30 THIS MORNING. PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS. A Line of 250 Carpets, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ights.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctionocci.
Si and Si Randolph-By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 196, 201, and 255 Randelph-

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, AT 10 A. E.,
Will consist of 50 crates W. G., in open lots; 50 crates W. G., in open lots; 10 casts Hock, and Yellow; 1.2
Decorated Ware, Lamps, Feather Duster, &c.
AN ELEGANY ASSOCIATION.
Goods packed for Country Merchants. By HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

neers and Commission h WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, RECULAR AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING Hostery, Hats and Caps, Jeans and Castimeres, Silks, Hibbons, Gloves, Notions, etc. Also, NEW INVOICE STEAW GOODS, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. HENRY & HATCH, Auctions J. EMERY, Jr., Manager.

don't run a "5 or 10c Counter," then BUT OUR GOODS for YOUR RECULAR STOCK. We have BARGAINS for every LIVE MERCHANT. Send to our nearest

BUTLER BROS. New York, 327 Broadwa We will pay to a charitable insutusion \$100 in case of an inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUES, natented July 8, 1873. BARTLETT, BUTYAN & PARKER.

18 State-st, Chicago, IL.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' de-perience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Ar-my, Navy, and Pensioners, the government having adopted our appliance as the best in use, Many of the worst cases cured.

CLEVELAN

An Ex-

A Sort o

ning to find nigger can don't know an' never w The remarks whom I e twenty miles was wendi quated mule dressed the by the way,

and knew h that the dark WILL NOT should be kno very much s health come t em. It was to constantly slaves. He talent and eng of his slaves. and fed them and winter, not because

were myths, a gers,—niggers away, and not as this couldn' whip a slave. ook off just ook at a hore The people of

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ODS EL SUITS 10.

14. BAINS. DUSTERS

o select from , \$1, to \$2 50, \$2, to \$3 CHEAP. THE

rk-st. & CO.. RS

lippers & CO., -av., ay 19, e sale of Choice

9:30 a. m., LE SSWARE

ITURE,

10 A. H., n lots; 25 crates d Yellow; 1,500 tives and Forts: tiers, &c.

AY 19. BALE THING,

312 Broadway. 28 Chauncy-st. 212 Randolph-st

100 vard.

Send for price O. D. anywhere. "MULTIPORM" and warranted.

INEST LINE

not fall to attend

M & CO., SSALE R SETS.

arpets.

PERS

about how those big plantations were run from any one who knew what he was talking about?"

"I must say that my ideas are very vague on the subject." I replied, "and I should be very much pleased to hear you tell me all you know about it."

"Those great tracts of land were generally divided up into lots for the cultivation of various crops. Each tract was a regular village in itself. The nigger cabins were built if together, and there was generally a church or two and other public buildings, but more especially there was a store. This was generally run by some outside party, but sometimes it was under the direction of the plantation-owner. Besides the land that was regularly cultivated by the slaves in general, there was always a certain portion which was left to be let out to such of them are as with to take it. They could cultivate this land and raise anything on it that they saw it. In anticipation of the ripening crop, they could trade at the store, purchasing anything they wanted,—always keeping within the limit of \$50. This was regularly charged up, and, when the crop on the darky's land was harvested, it was disposed of, and what there was remaining besides paying the store-bill could be traded out or held back in store for the future."

paying the store-bill could be traded out or held back in store for the future."

"How did the Darkies Get Time to cultivate these special patches of ground?"

"Oh! they had to do it at special times, of caurse—such as nights and mornings, and saturday afternoons, which were very often riven them as holidays. They had plenty of time to do this if they saw fit, and very many of them availed themselves of it."

"They were generally cheated out of their crop after it was raised, were they not?"

"Oh! I suppose the store-keepers asked bretty good prices for the knickknacks they hold. They felt that the niggers would be well provided with the necessaries of life laybow, and that they would fool away their grop accorer or later, and it might as well be comer. When the store was not under the charge of the owner of the plantation, the aligner went, either on Saturday or Monday, and not their regular rations for the week, consisting of a certain amount of corn-meal or four, bacon, beans, etc., and had no more thought for the future until the next week had golled around. I tell you the nigger is laturally improvident. He can't provide for himself. He is naturally lazy, and he won't work if he can help it. He was intended a live in a warm

climate, where it was not necessary for him to work; and he will not work now unless he is forced to do so. He is not so well pleased with anything as to own a horse or a mulie; and the very first money he can get he always lays out in something of this sort, that

THE NEGRO.

An Ex-Slave-Owner of Missouri

on the African Ques-

tion.

The Usual Southern View as to the

Happy Condition of the Ethi-

opian in Bondage.

A Sort of Armed Neutrality Now

Between Blacks and Whites.

Expectation that the Negroes Will Finally "Let

Some One of Superior Intellect Look After Them to a Certain Extent."

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—"The niggers were all on 'em better off afore the War than they are now, an' I guess they are 'ginning to find it out so too. The idee that a

side in this whole region. He was well dressed, lived in good shape, and had con-siderable liberty. Why, it stands to reason

WILL NOT BE SO WELL TAKEN CARE OF

as they used to be. In the first place, it should be known that the colored people are very much subject to disease, and to the very worst of diseases at that. They, almost to an individual, have no idea of anything like

virtue; and those diseases which are the out-come of a violation of the laws of virtue and

health come upon them with peculiar force, and take terribly deep hold upon their sys-

tern. It was one of the cares of the master to constantly look after the health of his slaves. He would seek the best medical

talent and engage it by the year for the care of his slaves. He dressed them comfortably and fed them healthfully, both summer and winter. All this the master did, not because he was particularly fond of

his slaves, but because it was for his business interest to do so. All the stories of hardship inflicted upon the slaves.

were myths, so far as my experience goes. Of course there were bad niggers, vicious nig-gers,—niggers who would steal and run away, and not listen to good advice; and such

as this couldn't expect to keep shut of gittin' a threshing now and then. But there was

whip a slave. Every scar on a nigger's back took off just \$50 from his value. We always

looked at a nigger's back to know whether he was good and valuable, as much as we look at a horse's teeth to tell how old he is.

look at a horse's teeth to tell how old he is.
The people of the North didn't give us credit
for even good business sense. They talked
about our constantly thrashin' the niggers
and neglectin' of 'em, when there was nothin'
farther than this from the truth."

"You don't mean to say that every master
cared for his slaves in the way you speak of?
There must have been some who neglected
and abused their slaves."

"Those were the exceptions, and I don't

"Those were the exceptions, and I don't think there were many of 'eux. I never knew any. You see there was

A REGULAR PROVISION IN THE LAW looking to this. It stated just how a nigger should be kept. A wench must have two dresses a year at least,—a hood for winter and a hat or bonnet for summer; she must have two pairs of shoes, a change of woolen and a change of cotton stockings; she must be well fed,—etc. The provisions for a nigger were equally full and carefully marked. Now, in my own case, I had about forty niggers, old and young. I had no use for a large part of them, and was in the habit of hiring them out. The contract always read that they were to be fed and clothed according to the statute, and that they were to be well treated. In addition to this, I was to be paid a certain amount for the year's work. I used to hire out a good many niggers as coachmen in St. Louis."

"What was the usual amount received for a year's service of a good coachman?"

"Oh! it differed very much. Generally about \$150,—not more than fair interest on the money supposed to be livested."

"I presume that you people here in Missori were much better in your treatment of slaves than the slaveholders farther South. Here you were in constant fear that the slaves would run away, and you would on that account probably take good care to make them pretty well contented with their lot. Is that not the case?"

"That is generally supposed to be the case, and has been so often stuck to by the people of the North that they really believe it. It is not true, however. I knowed a good deal about how things went in the far South, for I used to make it a business to buy up mules and horses here, and take them to the great plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi to sell. It was true that, when a nigger showed a disposition to run away, he was generally shipped off South, where he would have farther to run, and would not be so likely to make his escape without getting found out. But the general run of niggers on those plantations were treated in

A WAY PAR SUPERIOR

to that of almost any niggers in the United States to-day. Did you ever hear anything about how those big plantations were run from any one who knew what he was talking about?"

which the master hated so bad as to

that the darkies

HE CAN BOSS ABOUND AND RIDE ON.

HE CAN BOSS ABOUND AND RIDE ON.
He is too lazy to walk, and when he can ride, even though it be on a rail, he is well satisfied. But we know more about the nigger than any one else, and can get along with him better'n any one else. The North thought they understood our business better'n we'did when we held slaves; but they didn't, and some of the people up there have found it out now. They think they know everything about the situation here now, and want to dictate to us; but they will get over that in time."

"What are your ideas of the future of the negro here, and the future of the South?"

"Oh! it would take a good bit of a while to tell you al! I think, and I won't dwell on it very much. The fact is, we are thinking of it very much here. It is our business to do so. The Northern fanatics who made all the trouble about the slaves, and think they know all about the situation here now, would settle the thing in ten minutes, I suppose, if they could have the thing put in their hands; but how would it be settled? In no practical way at all, and it would want to be settled over again in about a month. It has got to be a thing of very slow settlement, I can tell you; and it never will be settled until the fools who have always made us trouble

than they are now, an' I guess they are 'ginning to find it out so too. The idee that a nigger can be anything more'n a nigger is one of the things that the North'll find out the folly of sooner or later. They are not clothed as well nor fed as well as they were when some one else looked after 'em. They don't know how to 'fend to their own affairs, an' never will, in my opinion."

The remarks were made by an ex-Secessionist whom I engaged to drive me across the contry from Mexico, Mo., to a point some twenty miles to the northwest. They were called out by meeting a ragged darky who was wending his way along astride an antiquated mule. My friend had familiarly addressed the colored man as "uncle,"—which, by the way, is a common mode of addressing the ex-slaves, and is a relic of the slave regime.

"Now I know that darky we just met, and knew him before the War. He was the coachman of one of the best families who reside in this whole region. He was well dressed, lived in good shape, and had considerable liberty. Why, it stands to reason that the darkies

A sort of Armed Neutrality

A SORT OF ARMED NEUTRALITY
between the whites and blacks, and this will
continue until the niggers have had a good
trial at freedom, and find out that they don't
know enough to take care of themselves,
and are willing to let some one of superior
intellect look after them to a certain extent.
They will never be so well cared for as when
they were directly responsible to their
masters. Disease will prey upon them, they
will be convicted of all manner of crimes,
and pass through various tribulations. It
cannot be helped. They will continue to
get the fever to go to Kansas or Indiana, or
some other Northern State, and will get sick
of it; will find out that the people of the
North don't take as good care of them and
think as much of them as we, their old
masters, are willing to do. They
will learn experience from all this,
and the majority of them will come back and
be glad to take up with what they can get
here. They prefer to live here; the climate
is better for them, and everything else is better for them, than can be anywhere else.

Then

WE NEED THE NIGGER. A SORT OF ARMED NEUTRALITY

IRISH LANDLORDISM. The Source of National Misery-The People Porced to Pay Enormous Hents to Absentee Proprietors—No Good Landlords Injured—Popular Errors Corrected.

Correspondence New York Tribuns.

CORK, April 4.—Efforts have been made in

America, with ungenerous ability, to prove that the sufferings of the Irish peasantry were brought on by their own improvidence, and that the landlords were in no sense reand that the landlords were in no sense responsible for it. I inclined to that belief before I left home. I had no sympathy for Mr. Parnell or his friends, or his policy. I have been forced to change my opinions by the black facts that have stared me in the face at every step. There can be no improvement in the condition of the Irish peasantry until the present system of land-tenure is abolished. The Irish landlord is an absolute despot. There is no check on his tyranny. As I have already said, it is not in Ireland, as in England and Scotland, where the landlord has fenced and drained the land and built the houses, and stables, and barns, and cottages,

houses, and stables, and barns, and cottages, or where, if he has not drained the land, he has given the tenant who does so a guarantee of good faith by granting long leases either in regular form or by usage. Even in

or where, it he has not grained the sain, ne has given the tenant who does so a guarantee of good faith by granting long leases either in regular form or by usage. Even in England the farmers to-day could not pay their rent, nor the husbandmen live on the wages they receive, if it were not for the outlet which the great manufacturing cities give them, both for their produce and their surplus laborers. In England the agricultural laborer can send some members of his "long family" to the factories, and with them help keep the rest of them out of the poor-house, But there is no such resource in Ireland. England for many generations crushed out every effort to establish manufactories in Ireland by the power of legislation, and her manufacturers do it to-day by making combination among themselves. Besides, the great English landed proprietor lives on his estates and personally knows his tenantry. There is a traditional bond of common interests between them. But there is rarely any such bond in Ireland. The great estates were confiscated to aliens in race and religion by a long-disputed conquest; the landlord and his tenants have often never seen each others' faces; and tradition sends down hatreds that absenteelsm intensifies. We often hear of handlords being shot or their agents shot; but I have inquired everywhere in vain for a single instance in which any decent landlord has been injured or even threatened. Take Lord Leitrim. He was shot dead one day on his estate, and the instance in which any decent landlord has been injured or even threatened. Take Lord Leitrim was shot to avenge a private wrong. English journalists who personally knew the true facts of this manuslaughter, and their testimony is unanimous that Lord Leitrim was shot to avenge a private wrong. English journalists who privately stated and believed this theory from their own in the proper states of the landlords when the rest without being guarded by two constables with loaded carbines. It is pretended that he was ambuscaded and fired at by some o

confiscation is still worse. And landlords in Ireland exercise a power of taxation and confiscation that no Plantagenet ever dared to exert. The Bright clauses of the Gladstone act give the tenant a right to compensation for improvements in case of an eviction; but the remedy is made inoperative by special leases or by quirks of law or expensive litigation, excepting where the priest comes to the rescue of his parishioner and calls in the aid of the Land League. Besides, no law prevents the landlord from arbitrarily raising his rent just as often as he pleases, and this fact absolutely paralyzes ambition and makes thrift of no avail. A tenant who works hard soon finds that he is only working for his landlord, and that whether he raises little or much, no more will be allowed him than barely enough to keep his family allve.

After having witnessed so many scenes of misery. I am astounded at the reckless audacity of some American journalists who have spread the report that these wretched farmers got into debt by indulging in such luxuries as Hennessey's brandy, and that empty brandy bottles could be seen in almost every cablin. It may be true that these empty bottles are sometimes seen in Irish cabins; I never saw a single instance of it; but it is also true that these bottles are never resold to the wholesale merchants; that they are of no commercial value whatever, and, therefore, that they are given away and used for holding milk when the cottagers happen to have a cow.

It has also been represented that most of the leval nevascutions of the greatly conserved.

therefore, that they are given away and used for holding milk when the cottagers happen to have a cow.

It has also been represented that most of the legal persecutions of the small farmers were not the acts of the great proprietors or their agents, but of the shopkeepers. This is a conspicuous misrepresentation. If a tenant falls to pay his rent for a year, even although the sum owed is a small one, the dread power of the process of ejectment is called on to help the landlord. There is not a shopkeeper in Westport, or hardly one,—and the same fact, I am told, applies to all the Irish inland towns,—where the indebtedness to him is not greater from year to year than the indebtedness to the landlord. The money-lenders charge 20 per cent interest on small sums for short periods; but this is a small tribute that the farmers pay in their time of need, as compared to what the landlords exact at all times. Lord Sligo in 1875 raised his rents at one jump from £18,000 to £22,000 a year. He has persistently refused to grant any abatement up to the present hour, although the majority of his tenants are kept from starvation by the bounty of foreign nations. And yet he is not the worst landlord in Ireland by any means.

These money-lenders are applied to in the majority of instances to obtain the money to pay the rent to the landlord. If the shopkeepers had been as merciless as the landlords, there would hardly be a cow or calf, or ass or pig, in all the West of Ireland to-day.

JAMES REDPATH.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

What Is Being Paid to Them. Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—There is an indisposition on the part of Congress to fur-ther increase the retired list of the army. Since the creation of this list there has been paid out to retired officers the sum of \$7,549,-701.14. The list is now longer than ever, and 701.14. The list is now longer than ever, and promises to increase rapidly, as the army, like the navy, is top-heavy with officers, and the most of those who reach the requisit age will undoubtedly retire when the time comes. It is understood that Gen. Sherman himself proposes to retire next April.

Up to the date of the death of Gen. Heintzelman, a few days ago, there were five Major-Generals upon the retired list each

and two Professors with the rank of Colonel. The pay of a Colonel on the retired list is \$3,375 per annum. The following is a list of these officers, and the total pay each has received since being on the retired list:

E. B. Alexander. \$25,674 Ed. B. Babbitt. \$23,225 W. Seawell. 36,784 Robert E. Clary. 34,773 J. S. Simonson. 36,991 James Oakes. 2,259 David Hunter. 37,197 Hr. B. Carrington. 55,866 G. W. Cullium. 29,137 Pitcairn Morrison. 36,629 D. Floyd-Jones. 2,343 Thomas Swords. 35,038 A. Doubleday. 20,437 Silas Casey. 36,856 Innis N. Palmer. 2,614 G. A. H. Blake. 29,263 Hr. S. Granger. 20,437 William Hoffman 2,478 H. D. Wallen. 10,799 Hannibal Day. 35,094 Chas. R. Woods. 17,306 Sidney Burbank. 31,781 F. D. Callender. 1,978 O. L. Shepherd. 30,255 G. H. Crosman. 38,042 Joseph Roberts. 4,418 Albemaric Cady. 39,151 Ed. W. Hinks. 26,115 J. V. Bomford. 18,769 E. G. Marshall. 26,763 I. V. D. Reeve. 30,375 T. F. Rodenbough Z. 115 Thomas J. Cram. 22,990 John R. Lewis. 27,684 R. H. K. Whiteley 15,900 Samuel Ross. 24,482 Geo. Stoneman. 28,365 Robert Allen. 5,906 R. L. Kilpatrick. 26,107 Thos. G. Pitcher. 10,022 A. J. McNett. 26,107 Jos. J. Reynolds. 3,468 Isaac S. Catlin. 27,551 John L. Gregg. 2,512 John Pulford. 24,859 P.R. de Trooriand. 2,508 Of Lieutenant-Colonels there are thirty-six, who receive \$3,000 each annually. Of Majors there are fifty-one, each of whom receives \$3,025 annually. Of Captains there are 136 on the list, receiving an average pay of about \$2,000 each per annum. Of First-Lieutenants there are eighty-three,

of First-Lieutenants there are eighty-three, with an average pay of \$1.300 annually.

Of Second-Lieutenants there are fifteen, with an average pay of \$1,200 each per an-

of Chaplains there are eight on the retired list, and paid from \$1,485 to \$1,890 each annually, which is more than the average minister earns when in active duty, and generally with no prospect of pay when active duty ceases.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18.—An ecclesias tical sensation has been caused here by the tical sensation has been caused here by the Rev. Myron Adams, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, who last evening called his people together especially, as he had something to say which might affect his standing in the Church. Selecting for his text, "Let love be without dissimulation," he boldly denounced the idea of Hell as the doctrine of the Devil, and took side-by-side position with Canon Farrar towit: "Here he boldly denounced the idea of Hell as the doctrine of the Devil, and took side-by-side position with Canon Farrar, to-wit: "Here I declare, and call God to witness, that, if the popular idea of Hell were true, I should be willing to renounce an immortality of happiness if thereby I could save a single soul. I can conceive of no happy immortality while millions of my fellow-creatures, some of whom I had dearly loved, were at the same time writhing in agony, and without hope." Mr. Adams thinks the Church is declining, and says that Bishop Simpson's statements, In his sermon at Cincinnati on Sunday week, are a sort of whistling to keep up courage. Skepticism is crushing the Church; and the Church is to be blamed for preaching false doctrines about the future condition of the race.

The affair produced a profound sensation. It is not believed that Mr. Adams will be forced to resign, as the principal members of his congregation stand by him. Mr. Adams is a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary, about 40 years old, and one of the most thoughtful and eloquent preachers in the city. He is a son-in law of the Ret. Prof. Samuel M. Hopkins, of Auburn Seminary, and a professed premillennialist, and took a prominent part in the Tyng pre-millennial council in New York some years ago.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, England, has been created a city and erected into a Bisbopric. During the early part of the last century, Liverpool, which was a poor, decayed town, leaped suddenly into activity and rebied her population, from 4.000 to 12.000, and has since yearly grown in prosperity. It derives its name from a bird, named a liver, the only one of his species which dwelt in a pool on the banks of the Mersey, and is represented on the corporate seal after a portrait taken 600 years ago, as having two lers and only one wing. Whether he took flight over the ancient city said to have stood in the days of the Ptolemies where Liverpool now stands, is not certain, but he must have existed at a very remote date or he could not have found his way into the arms of the oldest families of Lancashire. Naturalists say that this liver is the blue duck, which is also found in the Ribble.

PARIS.

Napoleon I.'s Decree Regulating the Costume of His Ministers.

A Young Married Lady Imprisoned in a Convent by Her Mother.

Mile. Mars and Her Bonquet of Violets-Professionals at Private Entertainments.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Paris, April 30.—The sudden conviction of the Cabinet regarding their duty towards the Jesuits, and the obligation to enforce laws which have been disregarded for nearly a century, have induced certain partles to review other collections. a century, have induced certain parties to review other coëxisting laws which have never been repealed, and which are, therefore, equally imperative in their demands, in a legal point of view. "We, the People," remarks the editor of Le Monde, "have a right to demand that our Ministers apply these laws to themselves, in virtue of a decree issued by Napoleon on the 14th of July, 1804, which REGULATES THE COSTUMES OF HIS SUB-

July, 1804, which REGULATES THE COSTUMES OF HIS SUBas well as their religion. This decree is expressed in the following terms: 'Ministers must be clothed in silk, velvet, or cloth, with must be clothed in silk, velvet, or cloth, with a white sash, to which a sword must be suspended; a mantle the color of the coat, and of equal length. with collar and revers of cloth-of-gold. The chapeau is to be turned up in front, ornamented by flowing ostrich-plumes; and the cravat must be of rich lace. The hair may be round or long, but in the latter case it must be curled at the end, and tied in the middle by a black bow. Bonaparte was exacting regarding the miss-Bonaparte was exacting regarding the mise-en-scene," says Le Monde; "he was not ig-norant of the fact that elegant coats enhanced the importance of his Ministers. But this decree has not been carried out, although its antiquity is no greater than that which at-tacks the Jesuits. In fact, it bears the same date, and, at the time it was issued, embodied the same idea. Since progress has driven us back to the year 1804, we ask by what right our Ministers evince partiality for certain decrees when all are equally sacrosanct?" It is, therefore, demanded that, if persecution is to be carried on according to the prescriptions of said decree, it must be done by Ministers better attired; that M. Jules Ferry must come forth in hat and plumes, and M. Lepère in long curied hair tied with a black

bow of ribbon!

This persecution of the Jesuits is not the only revival of "good old times"; for, incredible as it may seem, there are

RELIGIOUS BASTILES
now existing under the Republic, where individuality is as completely swallowed up as in the days of Richelleu. The circumstunce which has brought this fact unmistakably to light has created the greatest excitement in the London and Parisian world of fashion, be giad to take up with what they can get here. They prefer to live here; the climate is better for them, and everything else is better for them, than can be anywhere else. Then we have the proposes to retire next April.

We are now discouraged and dissatisfied with the results of the War, but we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude to make the best of that, and in the future we will conclude the proper thing in the way of bringing about what you consider should be the proper thing in the consider should be the proper thing in the future in this respect?"

"There is nothing can actually make it. If must come by degrees, and slowly. A Democratic President would help very much, and that, we all think down here, will be elected extended and the control of the courts was also that a standard the conclude the proper thing in the way of bringing about what you consider should be the proper thing in the concease of these retired Brigadier-Generals on the list there are fishen. There is nothing can actually make it. If must come by degrees, and slowly. A Democratic President would help very much, and that, we all think down here, will be elected next fail. We expect that a good Democration of the standard that we all think down here, will be elected for the standard that the count of the standard that the count of

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Directors, who have decided, among other summary executions, the absolute elimination of the statues of Mine. Lafayette and Mile. Mars. These ladies are sufficiently distinguished to figure among the grave illustrations with which it is intended to decorate in effigies of stone and marble the new Hôtel de Ville; but Mme. Lafayette has given too aristocratic titles to her works, and the political opinions of Mile. Mars were not in accordance with republican ideas. The only evidence of the opinions of the great actress was the charming bouquet of violets which adorned her corsage on a certain evening, and history will laugh indeed if ever obliged to record that a statue was refused to a celebrated actress on account of a flower.

And here I am reminded of THE FLOWERS WHICH PATTI RECENTLY

a statue was refused to a celebrated actress on account of a flower.

And here I am reminded of

THE FLOWERS WHICH PATTI RECENTLY

WORE

at a concert given by the Princess B. They were white and scarlet, arranged in a peculiar and effective manner, sometimes separately, and sometimes in union. A wreath of tuberoses commenced on the left shoulder, and extended diagonally down the corsage, at the extremity of which they were joined by and mingled with geraniums that spread profusely over the skirt and train; bunches of geraniums and pearls held up the front of the skirt, which was of saffron-hued satin richly embroidered in pearls,—the corsage and train being embroidered in a similar manner. Of course, the presence of this distinguished artiste gave great éclat to the occasion, and the concert of the Princess was an immense success; but it is evident that the present fashion of, inviting dramatic artists to private entertainments, in order to amuse the guests, will be abandoned another year, as it has proved too much of a tax on the strength of the performers, and is severely censured by theatrical managers. M. Philibert Audebrand relates an amusing anecdote regarding this custom, which he heard one evening in the foyer of the Comédie Française, where an old comedian was entertaining a circle of friends with comparisons of manners and customs of his youth with those of the present day.

"You have all heard of the great Perlet," he said,—"Perlet, the favorit of the French stage,—Perlet, who always made the theatre ring with laughter? Well, one day the Minister of Finances gave a fête to the Diplomatic Corps, and the élite of the two Chambers. A desire was expressed to terminate the evening with a representation by Perlet, and the secretary of the Minister visited the actor and made the most seducing propositions for his services. "Fell his Excellency," said Perlet, 'that I play every night at the Gymnase, and never elsewhere.' But only an act or two is asked of you, for 1,000 francs." Say to Monseigneur that I wil

THE POULTRY KING.

A Quarter of a Million of Spring Chickens Halsed by Artificial Incubation.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—The following thatch unemballished user test the continuous control of the continuous control of the control of

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—The following sketch, unembellished, narrates the particulars of a successful business enterprise, so novel, bold, and unique, and so confessedly the foremost of its kind in the world, that it merits a description. The individual who has performed the marvelous achievement herein chronicled is W. C. Baker, Esq., of the little place of Cresskill-on-the-Hudson, in the State of New Jersey. The process of the artificial incubation of fowich has been one long known and widely practiced. The variety of artifiincubation of fowls has been one long known and widely practiced. The variety of artificial incubators is very considerable. In Frence especially this method of hatching and raising poultry has been extensively used. It is very largely increasing in this country. One fowl can hatch a small number of eggs only. To hatch eggs by the thousand necessitates so many mother hems and is so slow and expensive a process that the novel conception of superseding the natthe novel conception of superseding the nat-ural mothers with an artificial one adapted for wholesale incubation has been exhaust-ively tested, and finally so skillfully execut-ed that at this time this artificial poultry-

fertile, and also tested at intervals along to see if they continue live and fertile.

Dally the wonderful and animated sight is seen of the bursting of the shells and birth of the cunning, sprightly little chicks. Hundreds are hatched every day.

The next step in this interesting wholesale usurpation of Nature's powers in the breeding of feathered dainties is the transfer of the new-born chicks to the great "brooding-house" before referred to as being attached to the main building. The infaut birds stay in the trays where they are hatched several hours until they become dry and full of life, and then they are removed at the rate of 100 chicks to cach one of the fifty spartuments in the brooding-house. This house will hold 5,000 chickens at a time, and-here they are kept until about three weeks old. Each of the fifty pens has a patent brooder or hen-mother made of zinc, hollow and filled with hot water, lined underneath with blanketing and placed close to the ground for the little birds to erecept under as they would under a hen, when they wish to sleep or rest. The chickens in the brood-house present a lively as crickets, chirping and hearty and thriving, they grow apace, undisturbed by the vermin that so often annoy the natural mother hen.

At the age of three weeks the lusty chick, no longer needing to brood under a mother, is either transferred to the great laying house with the laying hens, or carried to the "cranming" house with the laying hens, or carried to the "cranming" house with the laying hens, or carried to the "cranming" house with the laying hens, or carried to the "cranming house is 125 feet long by 25 feet wide. It has within it eight round feeding machines of upright wood, each one with five tiers of little boxes fashioned like pigeon-holes, and accommodating a single fowl in the box. Each machine holds 250 fowls at a time in the five tiers of boxes encircling the upright drum.

The time needed to fatten a chicken by the feeth put of the put of the sides, his head and neck sticking out from t

market, finding ready sale sometimes as high as 50 cents a pound.

Mr. Baker has, in the years he has been perfecting this grand and phenomenal chicken-raising business, spent \$80,000 in experiments and improvements. He is constantly enlarging his facilities. He will extend his laying-house \$30 feet this year, giving him 800 feet of length and accommodations for \$,500 laying hens. He will also enlarge his cramming-house, to afford room tions for 3,500 laying hens. He will also enlarge his cramming-house, to afford room for forcing 50,000 fowls a year. He will this year raise a quarter of a million of young chickens. His gross income is \$80,000 a year. He finds immediate sale for every fowl he can raise, and cannot supply the demand. To what extent he expects to enlarge he does not know himself.

GEORGIAN.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Representative Le Fevre's Committee on the Department of Agriculture. Special Disputch to The Oriengo Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The agrithe novel conception of superseding the natural mothers with an artificial one adapted for wholesale incubation has been exhaustively tested, and finally so skillfully executed that at this time this artificial poultry-raising is becoming a vast business. And Mr. Baker, an enterprising American, has the distinction of leading the business in the world,

Mr. Baker's poultry farm is situated on the Hudson River, about two miles from the railroad station of Cresskill, N. J., and is called "Cliffdale."

Mr. Baker endeavors to raise a good many eggs. He has 2,000 laying hens of various of the country ought to be interseted in an investigation of the Department of various the motor of draught engine. When the road would be laid for practical purposes there would be a station every ten miles from which electricity, which, passing through the rails, supplies electricity enough to run the motor or draught engine. When the motor of draught engine, when the road would be laid for practical purposes there would be a station every ten miles from which electricity enough to run the motor or draught engine. When the motor of draught engine, When the would be supplied for five miles from the road would be attioned to run the motor of draught engine, When the motor of draught engine, When the would be attioned to run the motor of draught engine. When the would be attion or un the motor of the motor of the motor of the form the

brawl, a proceeding unfit for gentlemen. If you are so anxious to fight the matter out, or consider yourself in any way aggrieved, I am quite prepared to meet you when and where you may propose. I repeat that I refused to pay your claim, because I myself and others regarded it as unfounded, and most decidedly I do not intend that your threat of personal violence shall intimidate or coerce me into payment. Having said thus much, I am willing to meet any friend of yours to arrange with him for an early meeting between us; or as it may be unfair to place friends in England in any unpleasant position, I would attend any appointment which you yourself would make, and meet you anywhere in France, where we shall have no difficulty in finding seconds. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P.S.—I am sure you will not think it necessary for me to apologize for thus personally addressing you, owing to the impossibility of getting friends in this country to bear such missives.

APRIL 20, 1880.—Sir: I returned from Paris last night, and hasten to answer the extraordinary communication placed in my hands at your request by your friend Mr. Sands. As regards the hostile meeting you suggest, it is impossible for me to give such a proposition a moment's serious consideration. Until you have allowed the dispute between us to be decided by arbitration, or pay me the £1,711 you owe me, is it reasonable to suppose that I should afford you so admirable an opportunity of wiping me out and my claim against you at the same time? I also reserve to myself the right (until you adopt one of the two courses I suggest) of making an example of you when and where I may think fit. I remain your obedient servant, W. W. CALL

56 QUEEN ANNE STREET, April 23, 1880.—Sir: As there seems to be no chance of your withdrawing from your offensive position, and as you decline my challenge and threaten that unless I comply with your demand that I should pay you £1,711, you will subject me to a disgraceful scene in the public streets. I have no alternative but to place myself under the protection of the law. At the same time I wish clearly to state what is my charge against you, and to invite you, if you venture so to do, to dispute it in a court of justice. I assert that I owe you nothing, and that you are well aware of such being the case, and that, you are endeavoring by threat to obtain what is not your due. I invite you to consider this charge as having been made publicly, and pledge myself not to plead privilege in whatever form you may choose to take proceedings. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

To Sir William Call, Bart. 56 QUEEN ANNE STREET, April 23, 1890,

EDISON'S ELECTRO-MOTOR.

Experiment with the Electro-Locon tive on the Menio Park Raliroad—An Accident Prevents a Satisfactory Test Being Made.

New York Herald, May 16.

For some time past Edison has been en-

gaged in perfecting an electro-motor to be used in countries where the traffic would be used in countries where the traffic would be insufficient to pay the interest upon even a narrow-gauge road operated under the present system. The engine consists of a simple four-wheel truck on which a dynamo-machine is placed. An armature revolves just as in obtaining the electricity for the lights, but a system of gearing is used so that the armature may work perfectly independent of the car-wheels, enabling the operator to use as much power as he desires. The line of railroad at Menlo Park is a little over half a mile in length, and has some very sharp curves and steep grades. The system on which it works is as follows: The electric engine receives its motive power from a large steam engine at the station, but, before the power is used, arms, and with authority to "send for persons and papers." Likewise an appropriation of \$3.000 was made to pay the expenses of the investigation. The committee held two or three meetings, and received some information from the Commissioner, of Agriculture. The last meeting of the committee has been dorned and the list of February, since which time nothing appears to have been done, except that the employes have drawn their pay with unfalling regularity.

It is understood, was held on the 18th of February, since which time nothing appears have drawn their pay with unfalling regularity.

It is understood, was held on the 18th of February, since which time nothing appears have drawn their pay with unfalling regularity.

It is understood, was held on the 18th of February, since which can be agreed. The work of February with unfalling regularity.

It is minded that each time to do the list of the work in the motion of the time and the same and t

Correspondence New Tork Herald.

Danielsonville, Conn., May 13. —The medical fraternity of this bustling manufacturing community, and, in fact, throughout the whole of Windham County, are greatly interested in the experiment of skin-grafting which has been going on here for the past tweive months, and which has finally proved a gratifying success. On the flat of December, 1878, Jesse, an H-year-old sonof Mr. Edwin Morgan, an influential citizen of Cantonbury, an adjacent village, fell into a shallow vat containing a solution of potash in boiling water. He struck on both feet, thee Head coming nearly up to his hips, and instantly the skin of the legs commenced to peel off. With remarkable presence of mind the lad leaped to the floor, where he lay unconscious for some time. It was found that the flesh on both legs had been so horribly and thoroughly boiled that no cells romained for a new skin to form a growth upon. The boy's life was one of excruciating agony for months. The seared members began to turn unders his body and actually "Hexed," or knit to the back of the thigh. Last April a young physician, George J. Ross, of this town, finding that his older brethren had given the case up as incurable and one which must speedily result in death, determined to attempt the salvation of the lad's life by skin grafting. He was "pished and poohed at," to use his own words, by the old heads of the profession without mercy, but the boy's purents imploring him to undertake the operation he was finally induced to try if. Over 2,000 grafts were used, the mother of the child, a noble-hearted Irish coachman in the family, the lad himself, and many of the neighbors submitting portions of their cutiete for the operation. A prevailing desire was manifessed to have the child live without becoming a cripple. Hundreds of visitors flocked to see the patient and implored Dr. Hoses to try a piece of their skins in the operation. The pieces of liesh " Skin-Grafting."

BALTIMORE, steady.

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ses dull and nominal; inferior, 15c; common, 35c. Rice dull and lower; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½67c. BRAN—Quiet and weak at \$1.02%. MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$2.50 per IL000 premium; sterling exchange, \$55%. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 18.-FLOUR-Rather dull but th sold at \$1.50 A uff brought \$15.50. brought previous A's," sold at \$2.00,

PH.

Tribune. FLOUR-No. 1, 12s

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The only interictuations. On
me \$1.10\%, and
a: May \$1.11\%,
ber of Eastern
The stock of
mahels, against
rhe shipments
no receipts re-

BALTIMORE. BAY

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened easy and closed

grain; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. \$1.734@1.53;

May, \$1.274@1.75; June, \$1.234@1.234; July, \$1.132

Ling. Corn—Western a shade firmer; Western

mixed, spot. 514@5136c; May, 504@504c; June, 4514

836c; July, \$54.85; ec; steamer, 5bc. Oats irregular;

Western white 414@425; ec; do mixed, 40.62c. Rye

quiet and nominal;

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Dull; good to choice Western, 15@18c.

EGGS—Firm at 108.104c.

PTERIOLEUM—Nominal; refined, 75c.

COPPER—Dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio car
goes at 144.6455c. COPPES—Dall and nominal larroy pressure possible (1645)40.
SIGAR—Quiet, A soft, 950.
SIGAR—Quiet, A soft, 950.
FERIGRTS—To Liverpool per siesmer nominal.
FREMETS—Flour. 3.45 bris: wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu: oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 300,000 bu: corn, 50,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—Flour—Shade firmer; aney, \$6.15; choice, \$4.87% bid; family, \$4.85 asked; XXX, \$4.00 asked.

GRAIN—Wheat higher: No. 2 red, \$1.07% cash; \$1.05% 61.05% May; \$1.05% 62.05% June; \$25% 62.05% July; \$15% 62.05%; No. 3 do, \$1.05% 62.05%; No. 4 do, \$9c. Corn higher, at \$25% 62.05%; Cash; 35% bid for June; \$15% 62.05%; \$25% 62.05%. Costs higher; \$15% 62.05% 62.05%; Costs higher; \$15% 62.05% 62.05%; Costs higher; \$15% 62.05% 62.05%; No. 50% 62.0

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.07. WHISKY-Steady at 11.0%.
EGGS-Unchanged.
BUTTER-Unchanged.
LEAD-Nominal.
PROVISIONS-Pork better at \$10.50 bid cash, \$80.85
July. Dry salt meats easier and not lower. Bacon lower at \$4.65\cdots, \$3.00, \$6.65, \$7, 156\cdot 20. Lard nominal.
RECEITES-Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$4.00 bu; cord., \$2.000 bu; coats, \$5.000 bu; yes, \$4.000 bu; barley, \$4.000 bu; ShIPMENTS-Flour, \$10.000 bris; wheat, \$6.000 bu; cord., \$2.000 bu; coats, \$5.000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 18.—COTTON—Quiet at 111/c. FLOUR—Dull; extra, \$4.0025.25; choice to fancy, \$6.00 G.5.0. Wheat steady at \$1.05-31.07. Corn active, but a shade lowed. No. 2 white, 45-45%c: do mixed, 40 saie. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 55c; do mixed, 55c. Rye—Demand active; No. 2, 946-95c.

HAY—Quiet at \$14.00611.00.

Phovisions—Fork action at \$11.00611.50. Land quiet; prime steams of the Bulk means in good demand of the said of

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May IB.—GRAIN.—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, Sl.14; No. I white Michigan, Sl.14; amber Michigan, Sl.18; No. 2 red Wabash, spot. Sl.18; May, Sl.189; June, Sl.189; July, Sl.03; August, Sec; No. 2 red mixed, Sl.15. Corn quiet; high mixed, 634c; No. 2, 2c; do May, 4lc; June, 40c; rejected, 40%c; damaged, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 34%c; rejected, 82%c. Closed—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, Sl.18; May, Sl.1734; July, Sl.02%.

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 116,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; bar-

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—FLOTE.—Steady and unchanged.
Western superfine, 44,0064.50; common extras, \$4.762
5.25; Wisconsin extras, \$5.0063.50; Minnesota do, \$5.50
67.00; winter wheats—Ohio and Michigan, \$5.066.00;
Illinois and Indiana, \$5.7566.50; winter do, \$6.506.75;
spring wheat patents, \$6.7568.50; winter do, \$6.5067.75.
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed and yellow,
54657c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, \$0.655c;
No. 2 white, \$7648c; No. 2 mixed and No. 5 white, \$5666. Rye pominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, \$2.30 bris; corn, 74,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O. May 18.—COTTON—114c.
FLOUR—Flour firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.18. Corn easier;
No. 2 at 406404c. Oats easier; No. 2 at 334c. Rye
duli at \$40. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 22c.
PROVISIONS—POR quiet at \$16.75. Lard dull at
\$5.85. Bulk meats and becom unchanged.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.05.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat-Receipts, 2,555 bu; shipments, 2,555 bu; unsettled; No. 2, cash, 81.00; May, 81.02; No. 3, cash, 915c; June, 905c. Corn—Receipts, 17,235 bu; shipments, 2,039 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 275c; June, 273c.

unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat-Firm; No. 1 white, \$1.15%; May, \$1.15%, bid \$1.15%; June, \$1.12%; July, \$1.00%; milling No. 1, nominal. Receipts of wheat, 13,000 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, May 18.—GRAIN — Wheat—Spring neg-lected; winter dull; sales No. 1 white Michigan at

PEORIA.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, May 18.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.2361.29. Corn steady; Western mixed, \$16550. INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, May 18.—Grain—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, \$1.09@1.10. Corn firm at 30%@27%c. Oats firm at 30%035c.

DRY GOODS.

New YORK, May 18.—Cotton goods—The market remains quiet, and bleached cottons unsettled. Prints quiet in first hands. Ginghams, lawns, and wide prints in fair request, and best makes firmly held. Fancy cassimeres and worsted costings moving steadily on account of old orders, but current business is light. Foreign goods quiet.

NEW YORK MAY IA—COURD STATE market remains one set of the politic control of the course of the politic control of the course of the politic course of the co

MARINE NEWS.

Grain and Coarse Freights Maintain Their Firmness.

Two Rather Serious Collisions in the River Yesterday.

Arrangements in Progress for Raising a Wreck at Grand Haven.

Interesting Local and General Marine Intelligence.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights continue firm at 5 cents on corn and 5% cents on wheat to Buffalo. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schooners R. B. Hayes, G. S. Hazard, George Murray, E. Corning, propeller Philadelphia, schooners Sam Plint and E. B. Moore, wheat at 5% cents; schooners S. H. Foster, Nabob, S. Andrews, and Jane Maria Scott, corn at 5 cents; requester, Milwaukee, wheat at corn at 5 cents; propeller Milwaukee, wheat at 5% cents, and corn to Boston at 16% cents per

5% cents, and corn to Boston at 16% cents per 100 pounds; propeller Nyack, oats and wheat on through rate. To Collingwood—Schooners Acontias, America, and Yankee Blade, corn on through rate. To Oswego—Schooner John Magee, corn on owner's account. To Sarnia—Propeller City of New York, corn on through rate. Capacity 30,000 bushels wheat, 235,000 bushels corn, and 15,000 bushels oats.

Coarse freights are a trifle better, the change being noted in a charter for lumber from Menominee. Baragements: Schooner City of Sheboygan, lumber from Menominee to Chicago at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet; schooner Jennie Mullen, dry lumber from Muskegon to Chicago at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet; schooner Flectwing, cedar ties from Detour, no rate given; schooner C. H. Huckley, lumber from Oconto to Chicago, no rate given.

COLLISIONS IN THE RIVER.

Yesterday afternoon while the tug Ewing was towing the schooner E. R. Blake down the South Branch she encountered the tug O. R. Green, bound up the branch with scows in tow. The Green collided with the schooner, crushing the plank in her bow and doing other damage that necessitated a stop at the Chicago Cunpany's yard for repairs. According to the report made to The Tribune reporter, several hundred dollars will hardly be sufficient to cover the damage.

The steam-barge Ballentine collided with the schooner Guido in the South Branch, near Twelfth street bridge, yesterday. The Guido was struck on her port quarter, and cut through six planks as well as the planksheer. It is thought that some of her frames were broken also. The damage in this instance will not fall short of several hundred dollars.

TO RAISE A WRECK.

Parties were in the city yesterday from Grand COLLISIONS IN THE RIVER.

Parties were in the city yesterday from Grand Haven to negotiate with Ben Church for the purpose of raising the wreck of the propeller Gen. H. E. Paine from the bottom in Grand Haven harbor, where she sunk last fail, late. The Paine is a total wreck, and the only object of attempting to raise her is to save the engine and boiler intact. The wreck lies between the piers, and is a dangerous obstruction to vessels obliged to make Grand Haven harbor during storms.

The schooner Myosotis arrived here at 8 of clock last evening from Racine, with wheat. Eight lumber-laden vessels remained at the market last evening unsold.

Capt. Clark came to the city yesterday from Racine to purchase an outfit for the schooner Speed. Capt. Clark came to the city yesterday from Racine to purchase an outfit for the schooner Speed.

The schooner Granada, and not Grundy, was chartered day before yesterday for lumber from a Green Bay port to Chicago.

Among the visitors to Chicago yesterday was Capt. John Fitzgerald, of the Milwaukee Shipyard Company.

An auger hole in the schooner American Union caused her to be placed in dry-dock at Miller Bros. ship-yard day before yesterday, after she had referived a portion of her cargo.

Mr. Baby. who had chartered the ill-fated steamer Ruby, has gone to Detroit to make arrangements, if such a thing is possible, for the steamer Grace McMillan, or the steamer Pearl, to do excursion business here.

It is stated here that Messrs. Dempsey and Carter, of Manistee, are about to purchase another first-class tag for the opposition line at Manistee.

Cant. Jack Councer had an encounter with the

Manistee.

Capt. Jack Councer had an encounter with the Union seamen yesterday on board of the schooner Skylark. The Union men came on board to drive of so-called "scabs." and were driven of themselves at the muzzle of a revolver in the hands of the valiant Captain.

A blockade was established for a short time yesterday afterneon in the South Branch by a propeller getting across the channel while coming out of a slip.

wheat; propeller Niakara, Toledo to Montreal, corn.

Up—Schooner Senator Blood, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, ore; Cortez, Oswego to Milwaukee, light; coal; Glenifer, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; Elgin, Kingston to Cleveland, ice. Bargos Clyde, Kingston to Chicago, light; Grimsby, Kingston to Chicago, light; schooner Oliver Mowatt, Kingston to Ashtabula, ore; propeller Cfinton, Kingston to Chicago, light.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, May 18—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Propellers Jay Gould, Arabia, T. W. Rust and consort; rug Champion and dredges; schooners Guido, Pfeister, Saveland, Canton, and James J. Case. NOTES FROM ABROAD, THE NEW BARGES AT CLEVELAND.

Case.

Passing down—Propellers Argyle, Winslow,
Bay City, and brig Lothair and consorts; steamer Marine City; schooners Len Elisworth, Henry
C. Richardson, M. F. Merrick, Samaria, M. J.
Cummings, Leadville, Ontario, Adventure,
Charles Hinckley.

Wind south, light. Charles Hinckiey.

Wind south, light.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 18.—Arrived—Propeller R. J. Hackett; schooners W. McGregor, Thomas Howland, James Platt, Unadilla, Ada Madora, Nassau, Morning Star.

Cleared—Propellers Nahant, Mary Jarecki; schooners Lottle Cooper and H. R. Newcomb.

New men have been put to work on the ore docks in the places of the strikers, and everything will be working smoothly to-morrow. The crew of the Raleigh was discharged for refusing to assist in loading the vessel during the strike.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND. O., May 18.—Arrived—Propeller S. V. Albans, Chicago, merchandise; schooners David Stewart, Kate Winslow, Escanaba, ore; Watertown, Marquette, ore.

Cleared—Propellers Oscar Townsend, Cuba, Chicago, Cormorant, Marquette; Arctic, Portage; schooners Zach Chandler, Escanaba; Senator, Sumatra, Watertown, Marquette; barge L. B. Crocker, Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Minch's new propeller is to be called A. Everett, after a prominent Clevelander.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,

ST. CATHARINES, May 18.—The following notice to Captains passing through the Weiland Canal will speak for itself:

"On and after this date no vessels of any description will be allowed into the lock at either end of this canal drawing more than ten feet. This rule will be rigidly enforced."

WILLIAM ELLIS, Superintendent.

MABQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. THE NEW BARGES AT CLEVELAND.

A visit to the barges now building in the river-bed shows that considerable progress has been made since our last notice. Capt. Minch's boat is the nearest completion. Capt. Bradley's is next, and the Moore barge the last, with about a month's difference between them, judging from present appearances. The boiler is being placed in position in the Minch barge, and the joiners will begin work this week. One can now form a good idea of her model, which is not as fine as that of the Glidden, as she is very square, with little dead rise, and built to carry. Capt. Bradley's barge is the largest, and they have bewith little dead rise, and built to carry. Capt. Bradley's barge is the largest, and they have begun to put the iron straps on her. This is a new feature adopted in the Union Line boats, which gives them great strength. It consists of a network of iron straps running from a band just above the upper deck diagonally down under the frames to the keet, all bolted at the points where they intersect. The Moore barge is being crowded forward, and the engine-bed is in, and the deck-frames are nearly all up.—Herald.

This rule will be rightly entored.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Superintendent.

MARQUETTE.

Special Directed to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 18.—Arrived.—Propellers J. W. Fay, Porter, Chamberlain, and Vienna; schooners Varona, D. P. Rhodes, Shaunee, and Emma Mayes.

Cleared.—Propeller J. W. Glidden; schooners King, Sophia Minch, and Warmington.

Passed up.—Propeller Atlantic.

Passed up.—Propeller Atlantic.

Port Dalhousie, May 18.—Bound up.—Schooner Manzonilla, Kingston to Chicago ironore.

Bound down.—Schooners Antelope, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Cavalier, Traverse Bay to Kingston, timber; propeller City of St. Catharines, Chicago to Montreal, corn.

DULUTH.

ton, timber; propeller City of St. Catharines, Chicago to Montreal, corn.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Twibuns.
DULUTH, Minn., May 18.—Arrived—Tug Nellie Collen, from the wreck of the tug Siskiwet. She reports the Siskiwet in bad shape and in six feet of water, and they will bring her up with two scows as soon as possible.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
ERIE, Pa., May 18.—Arrived—Schooner Seaman, lumber, Alpena; schooner Montmorence, ore, Marquette; schooner George Steele, corn, Cleared—Schooner F.

ore, Marquette; schooner George Steele, corn, Toledo.

Cleared—Schooner Keepsake, light, Saginaw; schooner Montmorence, light, Duluth.

SARNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SARNIA, May 18.—May's large three-masted barge Muskoka, which has been aground on the beach about a mile from the mouth of the river for sometime past, was to-day got off by wrecking-tuy McArthur, and towed into the bay for repairs.

COLLINGWOOD. repairs.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna
COLLINGWOOD, May 18.—Arrived—Propeller
Lake Erie, from Chicago, 17,000 bushels corn,
and other general freight.

Departed—Schooner Floretta, Chicago, tan-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
KINGSTON, May 18.—Arrived—Steam-barge Lincoln, from Chicago, 17,000 bushels corn; barge Lingar, Chicago, 21,000 bushels of corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARMIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Muskeron, Muskeron, aundries.

Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries.

Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, tow.

Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Missenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Buckeye, Muskeron, lumber.

Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop H. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.

Prop J. Sherriffa, Michigan City, fish.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunce, towing.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop M. Grob, Ludington, lumber.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.

Prop Trader, White Lake, lumber.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.

Prop Tecumsch, Sarnia, light.

Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.

Schr Jossie Phillips, Ludington, lumber,

Schr Jossie Phillips, Ludington, lumber,

Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr F. Sanda, Manistee, lumber.

Schr M. B. Haie, Menominee, lumber,
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Manice Blade, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Narinette, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr D. L. Flier, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr D. L. Flier, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hailne, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Hallegbany, Erle, coal.
Schr Martha, Calumet, gravel.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber. The schooner New Dominion was tied up at that port on Saturday night by George R. Williams, of this city. The schooner brought too here from Button Bay, near Kingston, for Mr. Williams, who, it appears, advanced about \$300 more than the eargo brought here was worth. Constable Waterman is keeping ship on the schooner.—Sandusky Register. Constable Waterman is keeping ship on the schooner.—Sandusky Register.

The advance in freights at Western ports has been felt here, and rates gradually became firmer until at last those on flour to Montreal advanced 2% cents, and are now quoted at 20 cents. A corresponding advance may be expected in grain, as owners are tired of carrying it for nothing, and the loading of ocean vessels at Montreal is giving additional storage room there. However, any change must be for the better, as rates certainly can go no lower, and those interested predict better times before long.—Toronto Glots.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribine, BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—Marine matters hav

ber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer. Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. L. Collins, Gedar River, bark.
Schr Topsey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr William B. Ogden, Racine, wheat.
Schr A. C. Keating, Sarnta, light.

BUTTALO, N. T., May 18.—Marine matters have been extremely dull for several days past, and especially so were they to-day. There is comparatively nothing doing in the chartering line. The coal shovelers at the Lehigh and Pennsylvania docks being on a strike about wages, coal freights remain at the rates previously quoted, but as there is lots of coal here to go forward, vessel men are endeavoring to force rates up, and some are even refusing to accept the price offered and are going out light. Chnal freights have by some trick known to the trade declined 4c since yestefray, "monkey money" as it is called, or a portion of insurance, premium paid to the scalper, figuring in the chartering of many boats.

Arrivals to-day—Propeller V. H. Ketcham, schooners Mineral State, J. G. Masten, grain, Chicago; propeller John Pridgeon, Jr., schooners Nellie Gardner, G. W. Holt, grain, Detroit.

Cleared—Propellers V. H. Ketcham, John Pridgeon, Jr., with salt, Chicago; propellers N. K. Fairbank, Jarvis Lord, Duluth: schooners Buvid Vance, E. Fitzgerald, coal, Milwaukee; schooner Mineral State, Escanaba; schooner G. W. Holt, Detroit.

Charters—Schooners Wells Burt, Mary Lyon, and E. Fitzgerald, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, at 40c; schooner C. K. Kims, coal, from Buffalo to Detroit, at 20c.

Canul freights were quoted, wheat, 64c; corn, 54c; and oats 4o to New York; pine lumber to Albany, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York, \$2 por ton; provisions, \$2 per ton to New York, Canal shipments, 162,000. Schr A. C. Keating, Sarnis, light,
ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Schr L. J. Clark, Buffalo, 21,100 bu wheat.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Portoh, Sandusky, 20,000 bu corn.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Kingston, 18,100 bu wheat.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 40,470 bu corn and sdries.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 40,470 bu corn and sundries.

Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.

Prop Messonger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.

Schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, 44,004 bu corn.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 16 bris pork and sundries.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 14,849 bu corn, 2,475 bris flour, and sundries.

Schr Maria Martin, Buffalo, 37,500 bu corn.

Prop Vanderblit, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat and sundries.

Schr Maria Martin, Biffalo, 40,000 bu wheat and sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Biffalo, 40,000 bu wheat and sundries.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.

Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, 10 bris pork and sundries.

Schr I. Stephenson, Menekaunee, 10 bris beef and sundries.

Schr G. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, sundries.

Schr G. D. Norris, Collingwood, 18,500 bu corn and sundries.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, 100 bu cats.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, 100 bu cats.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, 100 bu cats.

Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Collingwood, 14,603 bu corn.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, 1 horse.

Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Collingwood, 14,603 bu corn.

Schr Geo. L. Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Schr J. E. Gilmore, Sandusky, 19,444 bu corn.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Wm. Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.

Schr Advance, Peshtigo, 10 bris pork and sundries.

Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.

to arcis Palms
the tug
es and
onth
ook
be
ch Advance, Peshtigo, 10 bris pork and
dries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr S. Anderson, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Ontonagon, 800 bu when
and sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Erie, 1,350 tos lard, 1,875 bris
flour, and sundries.
Schr Grenada, Muskegon.
Schr A. J. Mowery, Lincoln,
Schr L. McDonaid, Manistee.
Schr Mantence, Peshtigo,
Schr Lumberman, Blasse,
Schr Albatross
Prop Bush

York; staves to New York, \$2 per ton; provisions, \$2 per ton to New York. Canal shipments, 182,000.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—There were no arrivals here from below to-day, although the steambarge Infer-Occan and consort Argonaut are due to-morrow morning. An offer of 5½ cents on wheat to Buffalo was made for them to arrive, but refused. The schooner Francis Palms was put in at this figure.

United States Marshal Fink will sell the tug H. N. Martin, libeled for seamen's wages and sundry other claims, on the 27th inst.

The scow J. H. Hill, badly damaged last month by running ashore, has come out of dry-dock and will once more be ready for business by the close of the present week.

The schooner ashore on Graham Shoals on Priday last was the Lotus, of Chicago. She got off by running an anchor out astern and rafting some of her ties.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—Bound down.—Propellers L. Shickluna, Maine, India, Winslow; steam-barge William Cowie: schooners H. Woodward, City of Chicago, Niagara, Richolson, Coyne, Jamaica, A. Boody, Thomas Quayle, H. Bissell, John Schuette.

Bound up.—Propellers Delaware, Japan, Champlain, Garden City and schooner H. F. Church, Jay Gould; steam-barges Egyptian and consort, D. W. Rush and consorts, Pletcher and consort and schooner E. P. Beals; schooners Saveland, J. H. Brock, Bismarck, Alexander, A. J. Dewey, James I. Case, Arrandale, Guido Prister, M. W. Page, Reindeer, West Side, Hartford, C. C. Barnes, John P. Morrill, D. S. Austin,

Wind—Southoast and calm.

FORT COLBORNE:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Port COLBORNE:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Port COLBORNE:

Port COLBORNE Schr Z. G. Simmoris, Muskegon.
Schr Cecilia, Manistee.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr Col. Rilsworth, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr L. M. Mason, Garden Bay.
Schr Acontias, Collingwood, 17,785 bu corn.
Schr G. Mitchell, Kingston, 22,700 bu corn.
Schr Ford River, Gederich, 19,921 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Mead, Buffalo 21,500 bu wheat.
Schr Lady McDonald, Collingwood, 18,276 corn.
Schr Potomac, Goderich, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Duncau City, sundries.
Schr American Union, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.

GUNPOWDER REFORMATION, And the Fashionable Gambling-House

of Europe—Bombshell Sensation and Robbery.

Correspondence New York Herald.

MONTE CARLO, April 35.—At 10 o'clock ast night Monte Carlo experienced a sensa ion such as it has never known before during its existence as a headquarters for gaming. A most daring attempt at robbery was made under cover of the explosion of a bomb in the main gaming-room, by which most of the lights were extinguished, and all the officials and spectators driven from one of the trente et quarante tables.

ors was greater than at any other time of the week, and, although "the season" is praceign visitors in Nice, Mentone, and Monaco. The soft, balmy air and the exquisit beauty of the evening attracted a large crowd to Monte Carlo to gamble, flirt, promenade, and listen to the concert. There were several high players at the gaming-tables,—one of whom had won 200,000 francs the day before,—and consequently the crowd was rather inclined to throng the rooms, where, amid constant requests of "Faites vos jeux, messieurs," followed by the monotonous "Rien ne va plus," the votaries of chance were staking thousands upon the turn of a card or the eccentric gyrations of an ivory ball. At every table there were numbers of spectators as well as players, and the gallerie—as the throng of bystanders is called—was three and four deep. Especially was this the case at the trente et quarante table farthest from the concert was near its close, and, as the final strains of Strauss' "Chronlque Vinnoise" valse were played, the concert-room was nearly wholly abandoned for the greater excitement of watching the high play.

To fully understand what passed, a sketch of the gaming-rooms is necessary. The Casino building consists of two parts, one containing the gawing-tables, the other and larger part being devoted to the concert-room, reading-rooms, vestlares, offices, vaults, and cash room. The wing containing the tables is only a single story in hight, set upon a high basement. It is in the old Moorfsh style of architecture, and most of its roof consists of heavy colored glass.

The rooms are lighted by several gas chandeliers and brackets, and the tables have a swinging chandelier at each end, containing four lamps burning oil. On the mantelpiece stood a large, massive bronze and gilt clock, several candelabras, and two very large heavy Japanese vases. The windows and the veranda are about ten or twelve feet above the ground.

The gayety of the evening was at its hight. eign visitors in Nice, Mentone, and Monaco. The soft, balmy air and the ex-

several candelabras, and two very large heavy Japanese vases. The windows and the veranda are about ten or twelve feet above the ground.

The gayety of the evening was at its hight. There were hundreds of ladles and gentilemen gathered in the building. For the benefit of those who have never visited Monte Carlo, I may say that gambling, however it may be regarded as wicked and demoralizing in itself, does not present such objectionable features in this earthly paradise as it does in less favored localities; and gentlemen and ladies of the highest respectability and social position not only join the crowd of lookersen, but stake their money. It is less than two weeks ago since I was sandwiched between the Duchesse of Montrose and the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, and I noticed that her Grace was quite as deeply interested in the fate of her 500-franc notes as—well, we'll say I was in my occasional louis.

I had turned away last night from the right hand roulet-table and had started toward the trente et quarante table nearest the mantelpiece, when suddenly a great flash of fire and a thundering report came from the chinney-piece. Simultaneously nearly all the lights went out and the thick plate-glass came from the roof like hall. A dense smoke obscured the faint glimmers of the few remaining lamps, and the place was converted in a second from a bright and dazzling scene of gayety to the dismal horrors of an inferno. A great rush was made for the door, amid the shrieks and sobs of nearly all the women in the two rooms. Many persons leaped from the windows, and some were badly hurt by the fall.

Something told me in an instant what had happened. A bomb had been exploded close to the gaming-table, and amid the general wreck the perpetrators of the act robbed the bank. The moment I was free from the compact mass surging toward the exit I hastened forward toward the spot where the explosion had taken place. Already others were there before me. The tables were covered two inches deep with splinters of glass, and through

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., - . Tolede, O. Or 126 Bearborn-st., Room 11, Chicago.

seized at once upon the notes and the unbroken rouleaux of gold and escaped through the windows.

Every morning the bank supplies each roulet table with 70,000 francs, and each trente et quarante table with 160,000 francs, of which 120,000 francs are in notes and the remainder is in coin. As the bank had won a large sum before the explosion took place, I consider that the robbers must have got about 150,000 francs. In about three or four minutes the officials came straggling back and began relighting the gas, gathering up the remaining gold, and—locking the stable-door after the lost steed. But there was certainly ample time and opportunity for one or two men to have cleared off three out of four of the tables in the main salon. That only one table was robbed is evidence to my mind that the number of conspirators was limited to two or three at the most.

I found the heavy clock blown about ten feet forward into the room; the candelabras and Japanese vases were shattered into pieces; the great mirror was strewn in fragments all over the room; the glass roof was one-third destroyed; the walls and cellings much scarred, and many windows and other fixtures were shivered as if by a stroke of lightning. As the gas was relighted the full extent of the damage became visible. Owing to the cartridge, or bomb, having been placed behind the heavy clock, its force was expended vertically instead of horizontally, and to this trivial circumstance is due the fact that many lives were not lost. The shattered ceiling, where, solid plaster was torn off in large quantities, was much further from the point of explosion than the table was, but the clock evidently protected the people standing on the same level, and the blast was thrown upward.

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WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

13 Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this, under any circumstances.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNOU. OFFICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 10. 1806.—Sealed proposals, indursed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be, and directed to the state of the case of the cas

Treasurer, for at least my per cents or me similar the proposal.

R. TROWIRLIDGE,
Commissioner.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEFARTMENT OF DAROTA.

St. PAUL, Minn., May 8, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usin conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of the Purchasing Commission of Thursday, the 7th Chicago, vin.

Chicago, in 1881, at which time and places they will be opened in pressede of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, the following subsistence stores, delivered on or before the bits day of June, 1880, at such places as may be required, in this city or in Chicago, viz.

2009 pounds Rice;
64.60 pounds Salt; and
1,600 pounds Yeast Powder.

Proposals for any article or for quantities less than the whole amount will be considered.

Samples of each article must accompany proposals.

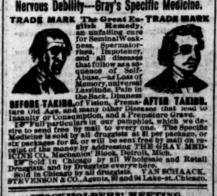
Further information and biank proposals will be furnished on applications the office of the covernment reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be considered for afficient, the sumples of which are not equal to the standard samples to be seen at the above-named offices.

Proposals for Rice and Salt will give the price per pound, delivered in barrels and in double Sacks; for Yeast Powder in 1 ib. and ½ ib. cans in strapped cases of 44 lbs. each.

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Chairo & Texas Express. 9,20
Chairo & Texas Express. 9,20
Springfield Night Express. 5,20
Feoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 9,10
Feoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 8,33

Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 19:30 am * 6:35 am Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 19:30 pm * 5:35 am Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 19:30 pm * 3:30 pm aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only. bOn Saturday night to Gilman only. con Saturday night runs to Peoria only. | Leave. | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 pm * 3:40 pm Kansas City Night Express . 19:30 pm * 3:40 pm Kansas City Night Express . 19:30 pm * 7:25 am St. Louis, Springfield & Texas . 9:00 am * 8:00 pm Mobile & New Orleans Express . 9:00 am * 8:00 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas . 9:00 pm * 7:25 am Peoris, Barlington | Fast Express . 9:00 pm * 7:25 am Pekin & Peoria Express . 9:00 pm * 7:25 am Pekin & Peoria Express . 9:00 am * 8:00 pm Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex . 9:00 am * 8:00 pm 3:40 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommodizion * 5:00 pm * 9:10 am Joliet & Dwight Accommodizion * 5:00 pm * 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-dicket Office, of Clark-st, southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacitic Hotel, and at Parmer House.

Leave. | Arrive Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Lonis R. E.

Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Sida.

Morning Express Sam \$ 5:20 am \$ 5:20 am 7:05 pm 7:05 pm

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(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-et., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot. corner of Archer and Stewart-ava. Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

CARTER ON CARDS.

The Mayor Explains Why He Re-turned Gambling Implements to Their Owners.

He Thinks There Is Only Business Enough Here for the Houses Now Running,

And Has Notified Foreign Capitalists to Give Chicago a Wide Berth in the Future.

An Interesting Dissertation on "Brace" Boxes and "Sanded" Cards by the Head of the City Government.

re has been much comment, inte There has been much comment, interspersed with fault-finding, at the action of the Mayor in returning the gambling implements seized by the police during the recent raid. Two houses on Monroe street—Mead & Holt's and Morgan & end of destroying the property, as was de Instead of destroying the property, as was done under previous administrations unless a writ of replevin interfered, the faro and roulet tables and other implements of the business were stowed away in the custodian's room, "by direction of his Honor." Hoit's outfit remained there just twenty-four hours. It was then delivered up to him, and he had it carted back to his property of the strategy of the other house. rooms. The stuff belonging to the other house was detained a little longer, but finally turned over to the owner; and it, too, was neturned to

he old quarters.
The police authorities were unwilling to give any explanation of this extraordinary proceed-ing; they had "obeyed orders"; so a TRIBUNE reporter in search of light SOUGHT MAYOR HARRISON

and asked him:
"Why were those 'tools' delivered up to the gamblers?" I had no use for them," said the Mayor, "and gave them back to be taken out of the city, and they have to go out. They can't stay

city, and they have to go out. They can t stay here."

"How did you come to do it?"

"The man came to me and asked if he would be allowed to run. I told him 'No.' Then he wanted his implements, and I said he could have them if he would take them out of the city. He sent two attorneys and several respectable citiens to me who requested that he be allowed to open. I said to them, 'He cannot; if he does I'll have him pulled again.'"

"Why did you not order the tools destroyed?'

"Because I had no order to destroy them. I doubt the propriety of destroying such property, and do not intend to take the position that I can destroy it."

and do not intend to take the position that I can destroy it."

"Doesn't the law authorize it to be done?"

"It does not. The question is one of construction. The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided in the negative, and I am not going to take the responsibility. If a court of record orders them destroyed, the police will see that it is done, but not otherwise."

"But suppose you capture crooked tools?"

"I confiscate everything of the kind."

"But straight implements you do not?"

"That is not the question(?)"

"That is not the question(?)"

"To you propose to have tested the right of the police to destroy them?"

"I do not care to test it."

"Are you satisfied that the two places recently raided are closed up?"

"I have not looked to see."

"Will you do so?"

"I came to the conclusion that

" Will you do so?"
"I came to the conclusion that

NO MOBE GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS SHOULD

IN this city if I could help it. One of these
houses (Hoit's) was not a new one; it had simply
been moved from another place. The proprietor of the other was a stranger here. He wanted
the privilege of staying here during the Convention and summer months. It old them we
had enough,—that-he couldn't remain. I gave
notice two or three months ago that I would
not consent to a...y new gambling-houses
being started in the city, and I also gave notice
to one or two outside—places on the West. Side,
and up-town on the South Side—that they must
not take out new leases—that I would not let
them run. This man opened his place regardless of the notice, and was pulled, and his things
were given back to him on condition that he
take them out of the city. I told him, when he
came to get them, that they were to be carried
to a depot; but it seems that that was not done."
"Do you propose taking any steps to see that
It is?"
"I am not going to pull him if he has his

it is?"
"I am not going to pull him if he has his
things packed up,—not going to say that he
shall take them out in twenty-four hours; but
I am not going to allow him to open in the City
Chicago."

elty now?"

"I have an idea, but I may not be correct.

Several have been broken up."

"You don't know how many there are?"

"I would not be willing to say exactly, because I might make a mistake. I may not know naise I might make a mistake. I may not know hem all."
"Are the officers watching this stranger's place?" When you see it pulled you will understand whether they are watching or not. It is not my business to tell the public what the officers are

business to tell the public what the officers are doing."

"Hasn't it been the custom heretofore for the police to break up the gambling tools which come into their possession?"

"There never has been a time in the City of Chicago until now when the police went into gambling-houses when they pleased. They could not get in. They pretended that they had no authority to go in except by consent of the owner. They acted under a law which Judge McAllister held in the McDonald case to be void. I looked into the statute-books and found a law under which I could act, and the police go into them, and, if necessary, use a sledge-hammer."

"Have you taken the advice of the Law Department on the question of destruction?"

"I have had the opinions of a good many lawyers. Some of the best in the city have told me that I might destroy the property under the order of a court of record, but that it

WOULD BE A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING WOULD BE A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING to do it under the order of a police court. THE TRIBUNE published that Missouri decision and commented upon it."

"But the police used to break up the faro and roulet-tables?" roulet-tables?"
"Policemen in the past took out a few things and destroyed them, and the houses immediately reopened, and the owners laughed in their sleeves. What was destroyed was a mere bagatelle. What was taken in the recent raid covered everything."

telle. What was taken in the recent raid covered everything."
Do you know that the tables, etc., were taken back to the places raided?"
"I understand so."
"I sn't that a violation of the agreement?"
"There was no agreement. It was my order that they should have the things back, and that they were to be taken out of town. I didn't say what time. There was no agreement as to when, or anything about it."
"If they open again you will close them?"
"I certainly shall."
"Both of them?"
"I refer to the new place. The other, I understand, was a removal, but I have not looked into it.

"I haven't said I would iet any in the city run. I simply reserve the right, whenever I think it is for the interest of the public, to go for them. I may think it better to allow them to run when I can send a policeman in to see who is there and prevent the congregation of imocent persons and mechanics. I may think that the better course than to drive the games into hotels and places where they will be run without my knowledge. But I don't give immunity to any of them. Not a gambler in the city knows whether he will be raided to night or not. We have warrants out for all the places that have come to our knowledge, and we can go into them whenever we please. The proprietors know that, and they allow policemen to enter whenever it is thought best to send them to make examinations and see that no sculduggery is carried on."

"You propose to 'countenance 'square' gambling, then?"

"When I was elected Mayor I didn't under-and that the people or a preacher. I supposed it was my busi protect the city to the best of my ability,

protect the city to the best of my ability, and to leave reformation to the pulpit, the lyceum, and the fireside. And I think I have protected the city. I have broken up every organized band of thieves, and the thieves are satisfied that they cannot work here as an organization without discovery. There are isolated thieves, who work as individuals, but none who were under organization."

"Have you decreased gambling?"

"Before I came into office there were twenty-one regular gambling-houses who paid \$20 per week."

whom?"
policeman. Who got it I don't know."
ow many are there now?"
ot twenty-one, and they don't pay any-

hing." "That is a good thing for the gambiers?"
"That is a good thing for the gambiers?"
"Yes; but it prevents policemen from being hieves. We have decreased confidence games not swindling in gambling-houses. If I receive formation that any gambling-house is using a brace box or sanded cards I order the place of the place.

unconstitutional, and Mayor Harrison's cath of office requires him to enforce all the statutes, yet he evidently has no compunction at letting this one become a dead letter. A little of the reformation he suggests for others might do him good, for, so long as gambling is annetioned by the authorities, thousands of men will frequent the "banks" and deposit their waxes, and bring distress upon themselves and their families. Gambling can be stopped so far as the multitude are concerned; and those who cannot afford to bet their money are the opes to whom no temptation should be offered. The stand the Mayor has taken on the question permits them to play at will, and it is probable that he will have more to answer for on Judgment Day than he anticipates.

TILDEN'S TACTICS.

Past and Loose with Payne and Ran-dall - Tilden Authorizes the With-drawal of His Name in a Contin-

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A political conference was held here to-day, which was important on account of the calibre of the politicians engaged in it rather than on account of the number. Samuel J. Tilden; W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee; William Whitney, son-in-law of Henry B. Payne of Ohio; and Speaker Sam Randall, were present by arrangement. Bill Scott, of Erie, was expected to be there, but, much to the disappointment of Mr. Tilden and his friends, failed to put

to be there, but, much to the disappointment of Mr. Tilden and his friends, failed to put in an appearance. Scott's absence is not attributed to accident or pressure of other business, but to a disinclination to ally himself with the Tilden interest at this time. He took enough interest in Tilden's campaign in 1876 to invest \$80,000 in it. It is now hinted that he will not only make no further investment in that connection, but will appear in the political arena with a free lance, which may be turned with dire intent against the sly old man of Gramercy.

The situation had to be canvassed without Scott. The position of Mr. Tilden was considered in all its bearings. It was admitted that the necessity for his withdrawal might arise, and that it was better to face the contingency and prepare for it now, so that Tilden might fortify and hold enough reserve force to name the man if he should not be able to get the nomination himself. The result of the conference, or rather of the first session of the conference, was, that Tilden anthorized Whitney, Scott, and Randall to withdraw his name from the Cincinnati Convention whenever in their judgment it would be proper and judicious to do so. This, it seems, left the impression on the mind of Mr. Whitney that the withdrawal of Tilden was to leave an open field for Payne. The recent Ohio Convention had strengthened the understanding, long prevalling, that Payne was to be Tilden's legater if Tilden should fail. The Tilden and Payne interests have been regarded as in close alliance, and it was on this hypothesis that Payne's friend engaged in the conference.

The fire-works came in subsequently.

that Payne's friend engaged in the conference.

The fire-works came in subsequently. Whitney was "got rid of," and the conference was resumed with startling results. Tilden, Barnum, and Randall put their heads together, and a supplement to the withdrawal program was issued. Tilden agreed that, should his withdrawal become necessary, his influence should be thrown for the nomination of Sam Randall for President.

When this performance was made known outside the tripartite circle, Whitney manifested decided temper, and he was joined by other Democrats in round denunciation of the scheme.

Everything considered, the situation is not

other Democrats in round denunciation of the scheme.

Everything considered, the situation is not a happy one for Tilden. In attempting a two-horse act he is in great danger of being thrown. Sagacious politicians who have been unfriendly to Tilden declare that his throw-and-catch game between Randall and Payne is likely to deprive him of the vote of New York.

Payne has a large and earnest following for President, independent of any alliance with Tilden. The association of the names of Tilden and Payne has been of more value to Tilden than to Payne. Payne has helped Tilden more than Tilden has helped Payne, and the friends of the latter will now make the most of their advantage.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.

Evidence that the Story of Millions in

The Jennens or Jennings estate, of countless thousands, alleged to be in the Bank of American public for years, and more espe-cially in this State and New Jersey since 1877, when the matter was revived and has been agitated continuously ever since. At hold of the matter on his own account, and noid of the matter on his own account, and organized an association of the alleged heirs. This was incorporated and the officers apportioned among the different family branches, all of whom were mulcted \$10 to pay his passage to Europe on a tour of investigation, in addition to various amounts assessed to saget his expenses in securing necessary proofs here. About Christmas, 1879, Mr. Cook went to England, but he came back very unexpectedly about a month ago, and, according to his statement, is about to return without informing the heirs of the result of his trip. Since his return, hewever, the affair has, without his knowledge, assumed another phase, in the reception by Richardson & Co., claim agents, No. 711 Sansom street, of the appended letter, which gives statements to show the fallacy of the expectation of Mr. Cook's clients. The letter, which is from the correspondent of the firm in London, is as follows;

"The paragraphs which have appeared and are still appearing in the American press in regard to this case have not a particle of truth in them. I have seen several of them wherein it was stated that hundreds of millions were lying unclaimed in chancery or the Bank of England, and said paragraphs. organized an association of the alleged heirs.

in regard to this case have not a particle of truth in them. I have seen several of them wherein it was stated that hundreds of millions were lying unclaimed in chancery or the Bank of England, and said paragraphs have actually named the persons entitled and stated the amount of their respective shares. Now, these statements were only created in the imagination of the writer; and I can assure you, as a positive fact, that the property and money left by William Jennens, who died in 1738, was never in chancery, and the whole of the money held by the Bank of England was paid over to the legal personal representatives nearly or quite seventy years ago. In short, there never has been an unclaimed Jennens, or Jenning, estate, as represented, for the last thirty years. The agitation has been kept going by certain persons simply to put money in their own pockets, and thousands of pounds have been collected in this way both here and in America. These parties knew full well that there did not exist any unclaimed estate, but their argument was that the persons in possession had no legal title to such, and had obtained the said property by fraud (this is the hitch), and upon these grounds alone have claimants taken proceedings in the Court of Exchequer and Court of Chancery in order to recover from those already in possession, but have failed in both courts. This within the past two years, and in one case the Judge said that as the parties had been in possession over seventy years it was absurd and vexatious that such proceedings were taken, and if entertained would disturb half the property in the country; in fact, the statute of limitation had barred the claimants long ago, and found for the defendants. The question of pedigree or proof of title was not gone into. Thus ended the so-called 'great Jennings case.' Therefore claimants in America and subscribers to different associations out there had better keep their dollars in their pockets, as they are being simply swindled out of them."

Twentieth Annual Convention of the Michigan State Sabbath Associathe Michigan State Sabsain atton.
The above convention will be held at Lansing, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, with an address on "The Centennislof Sabbath-Schools," continuing through Wednesday, and closing Thursday noon.
A program has been prepared which promises to be one of the most interesting and profitable to Sunday-school workers; and all sunday-schools are invited to send delegates.
In order that delegates may be provided with

In order that delegates may be provided with entertainment and reduced rates on railroads, let their names and addresses be sent, naming railroads by which they travel, by the lat of June, to the Rev. William Dawe, State Sceretary, West Bay City, who will send certificates to all who are duly elected.

Any Sunday-school workers in the State who desire to attend the "Robert Raikes Centennial," in London, Eng., June 28 to July 3, may receive the advantages of delegates by appli-

or their edification. Probably that would reorm them. I do not know how to do it."

The position taken by his Honor is a new one
or a Mayor, and is equivalent to saying to the
amblers now naving houses in Chicago, "You
in keep your places open so long as you do
to trob men." He seems to regard gambling
the same light as the social evil; "it
in he resulated, but not stoopped." The

THE LAW

A Decision of Interest to Cheap Lodging-House Men.

Will Also Result in Releasing a Nur Bridewell Prisoners.

The Usual Number of New Suits Begun; Old Decided-Judgments, Appeals, Etc.

IN GENERAL.

AN UNEXPECTED TURN. Judge Moran yesterday morning heard the habeas corpus case of William Harrison, one of the 210 who were arrested a few weeks ago at Braman Loveless' cheap boarding-house, No. 90 South Desplaines street. The grounds on which the petition was asked were, first, because the arrest was without warrant, and hence illegal; second, because the Justice proceeded to hear the case after having granted a change of venue; third, that the prisoners, when arrested, were put in a bull-pen together during the trial; and, fourth, that they were tried jointly, yet separate and several executions were issued against them.

eral executions were issued against them. Harrison and the witnesses for him testified that he was asleep in his room when the house was pulled at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 28; that the house was entirely quiet at the time, and that the officers acted without warrant. The Justice confessed that he had no docket, no complaint, no summons in the case. Judge Moran held that the arrest was illegal, because without warrant, and the Justice acquired no furisdiction over the prisoner. The execution, therefore, was necessarily void, and the prisoner would have to be discharged.

On the hearing before the Justice seventy-seven were convicted and sentenced to the Bridewell, but forty-two were afterwards pardoned out by the Mayor. A petition was sent yesterday to the Mayor, in view of the above decision, to pardon out the remainder so as to save the expense of more habeas corpus cases, and this will probably be done.

ITEMS.

The trial of the condemnation case of the South Park Commissioners against Francis Dunlevy and others, which has been on trial before Judge Gary the last two weeks, was concluded yesterday afternoon and given to the jury. This was a part of a suit originally the jury. This was a part of a suit originally begun in the Circuit Court to condemn an eighty-acre tract. It was tried once, and resulted in a verdict of something like \$5,700 an acre. The case was then divided so as to make two suits each, including a forty-acre tract. One part was recently tried by Judge Rogers; the other has just been concluded before Judge Gary. The jury have leave to seal their verdict.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. 17,048. George Lans et al. v. Lloyd Washing-ton; bill to restrain infringement of complain-ant's patent for an improvement in caps for horse collars issued Oct. 4, 1870, to J. F. Walsh.

JUDGE DRUMMOND.
Chancery Orders—Secor v. Toledo, Peoria &
'arsaw Raiiroad Company: order to pay Georg
L Taylor \$250.50 in full of his claim.

Chancery Orders—14,328, Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company v. Fowler; order as prepared referring Receiver's acct. to Bishop, Master.

Decrees—1,695, Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company v. Bradley; decree of sale. 1,692, Saine v. Saine; decree of sale. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE BLODGETA. Criminal—United States v. William Spaulding; deft. to be discharged on payment of \$1,373.80 fine and \$28.20 costs, and same paid.

Bankruptcy—3,237, George H. Behrens; discharge issued. SUPERIOR COURT.

75,924. Thomas L. Barry v. Odelin Duples appeal.
15,925. John A. Robb v. Robert Leitch, Leland
Moody, Edward C. Cooledge, and Dennis O'Brien;
creditor's bill on a judgment for \$1,158.33.
Charles H. Wood, solr.
75,925. Bertha Slidders v. George Slidders; bill 75,025, Bertina Slidders V. George Slidders; Oli for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Julius Goldzier, compits. soir. 75,927. Kate A. Thompson v. Mary A. Bailey; case, \$10,000. George G. Bellows, atty. 75,923. The People, etc., use of John Schulenberg et al. v. Henry Best, Elijah M. Haines, and J. Charles Haines; debt, \$2,000. Adolph Moses, atty. atty.
75,929. Joliet Steel Company v. The Bank of Montreal and Sanders Brothers; bill to restrain the bank from paying to Sanders Brothers any drafts drawn under a letter of credit brought by complainant for the latter. Henry Crawford

SUPPRESSED SUITS.

75,914. Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company v. Peter Hagor; asset., \$1,500. Charles A. Folsam, atty. JUDGE GARY.

JUDGE GARY.
Law Orders—1,249, South Park Commissioners
v. Dunlevy; Jury to seal verdict and separate.

JUDGE SMITH.
Law Orders—108, Hokamp v. Sontag; disd.; no JUDGE JAMESON.

Chancery Orders—428, Steffen, v. Huck; default of Emma Seipp.—54,195, International Bank v. Same; Master's report of sale and distribution confirmed.—525, Fish v. Harcourt; leave to William Houliston to file cross-bill and rule to answer same in ten days.—1,229, Golihardt v. Taybor; default of Theodore Schintz set aside, and leave to plead, answer, or demur in thirty days.—1,739, Hartwell v. Grundies; order that writ of possession issue against Rosina Rider.—2552, Bronson v. Jackson; leave to amend by making Bornhardt Schneider party deft.—5,163, Whitehead v. Reser; demurrer to bill as amended sustained.—590, Campin v. O'Leary; default of Welton Marks and Katharine Donoghue.—317, Tomlinson v. French; leave to Bayor to amend intervening petition.

Decrees—15,780, In the matter of H. McLennan; decree changing name to Hubert McCormick.—751, Brown v. Brown; decree of partition. tion.

Divorces—Sarah Cropley v. James Cropley;
decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.—
2,449, Amelia Johnson v. Swen Johnson: decree
of divorce on the ground of drunkenness.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUTS.

35,166. Simon Wolf v. William Reitz; confession of judgt. L. F. Cummings, atty.

75,167. Etta Peterkin v. Edward A. Trask, B. P. M. Kimbail, and William Turner; trespass \$2,500. William Mills, atty.

75,168. Joseph Bartenschlager v. Annie Hagenstaadt; appeal.

75,169. Hanorah McKenna v. Patrick McKenna; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness, George R. Grant, solr.

75,170. James G. Mills v. Myra and Thomas Bradwell and William H. Gibson; case, \$15,000. Mason & Mitchell, attys.

75,171. Ellen O. Geddes v. John J. Geddes; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness and desertion. S. R. Keough, solr.

75,172. Augusta Biuthardt v. Gustav Bluthardt; bill for divorce for drunkenness, cruelty, and desertion. Brandt & Hoffman, solrs.

36,173. Rebert Dobie v. Margaret M. Dobie; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkeness and cruelty. W. Mills, solr.

75,174. Catherine Saubert, executrix, etc., v. Michael Welsh; appeal.

38,175. Petition of the Town of Lake View to assess the damages for building sidewalk on the West Side of Clark street from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street. Appeal from County Court by George S. Pepper, John Cunliffe, H. Pumpelly, and Joseph Swift.

35,176. Petition of City of Chicago to assess cost of paving, etc., Milwankee avenue from West Lake to Fulton street. Appeal from County Court by J. T. Townsend.

35,177. Petition of City of Chicago to make a special assessment for grading and paving Clinton street from West Madison street to near Carroll avenue. Appeal from County Court by T. B. Brosson.

35,178. Petition of City of Chicago to assess damages for macadamizing West Jackson street from Hest Medison street from State street to Michigan avenue. Appeal from County Court by F. S. Pepper.

35,189. Petition of City of Chicago to assess damages for macadamizing Robey street from West Lake to West Harrison street. Appeal from County Court by Haumah J. Dodge.

35,181. Petition of City of Chicago for macadamizing Ashland avenue from West Congress to West Twenty-s

County Court by Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

36,182. Petition of City of Chicago for assessing damages for macadamizing West Madison street from Halsted to Ashland avenue. Appeal from County Court by Howard Potter.

35,183. J. M. Alexander, use C. Chambers, v. E. Law Orders—4,065, Godwin v. Heban.

by Humble to set down interpleader for triat overruled and exceptions; motion to set aside the order dismissing the suit overruled, and exceptions and appeat—2,008, People v. Dowd; rule on defendant to plead, etc., or stand by his demurrer within five days.—2,008, Holton v. Pelton; bond given and rule discharged.—2,300, Chicago West Division Railway Company v. Rand; order to redocket causc.—2,201, Reed v. Scott; dismissed as to Hannah and Joseph Horner, S. A. Levy, and J. Q. Grant.—2,272, Rhode Island Cotton Mills Manufacturing Company v. Red Line Transit Company; submitted to Court without jury.

to Court without jury.

JUDGE MORAN.

Law Orders—183, Leicht vs. Davis; disd. without costs.—35,143, People ex rel., etc., v. Felton; prisoner discharged.—2,994, default of Creighton and leave to deft. Healey to file affidavit of merits instantey.

—34,001, Pontins v. Krummenacher; judgt. vacated, and leave to pleud in ten days—809, Blatchford v. Bryant; appeal disd. at deft. s costs.—833, Shinn v. Hoyt; disd. at piff. s costs.—845, Hoover v. Weaver; same order.—752, McCabe v. Ryan; same order.—819, Jackson v. Baker; appeal disd.

Baker; appeal disd.

JUDGE TULEY.

Chancery Orders—37, Laflin v. Dunham; venue changed to Judge Barnum.—2,025, \$20 paid into court by Maria H. Peaseley and rule discharged—2,594, default of certain defts. to amended biil—3,709, Epps v. Lang; J. L. Wilson appointed Receiver; bond \$2,000.—3,907. Eggleston v. Carnahan-referred to Wait to take proofs.—220, Ellis v Moulton; leave to file replication.—4,074. Farreli v. Barber; S. M. Parish appointed Receiver bond \$500.—3,087, Rawson v. Steele; Master's report filed and confirmed nist in 10 days.

JUDGE BARNUM.

port filed and confirmed riss in 10 days.

JUDGE BARNUM.

Chancery Orders—3,968, Retzke v. Retzke; order that deft. be allowed to see the two oldest children on all proper occasions.—3,968, Butler v. Darrow; order that Receiver turn over certain property.—75,169, McKenna v. McKenna; order that compit. prosecute as poor person.—27, Laftin v. Holt; set for June term.—4,110, Laftin v. Quinn; temporary injunction dissolved without prejudice, with leave to amend bill.—45, Nicoll v. Webster; order appointing Commissioners. loners. Decrees—Smith v. Bergh; decree.

PROBATE COURT.

LETTERS ISSUED. In the estate of Mary Maloney, letters of administration were issued to John Maloney. The estate is valued at about \$300.

In the estate of Emanuel Strauss, letters testamentary were issued to Babette Strauss. The estate is valued at about \$5,000.

mentary were issued to Babette Strauss. The cestate is valued at about \$5.00.

ORDERS.

Est James Mulhall, admin.'s acct. apprvd.; est. Michael R. Keegan, clm. Michael J. Gerahty alid. asof cl. 5 for \$56.50; est. Vincent Nowak, rept. of sale of real est. apprvd. and sale confd.; est. Eliza Dauphin, inv. and apprst. apprvd.; est. George C. Knight, inv., apprest., and wd's. awrd. apprvd.; est. Henry Fuller, pf. of hrshp. ent.; est. Sarah J. Kendall, final acct. spprvd., exec. ord. to distrib. bal. in his hands accding, to provis. of will, to file rept., and be disch. en present. rects. to court; est. George A. Knight, resig. of Otis R. Glover, admin., accepted and question of his acctg. rescrived for consid. of Court; est. Joseph E. De Haven, reg. ord. adj. ent.; est. Rmma. Lobdell, reg. ord. adj. ent.; est. Rmma. Lobdell, reg. ord. adj. ent.; est. Amos S. Seeley, petit. for sale of real est dism. as to Rosenthal & Prence; est. Martin Armbruster, clm. John Houf alid. as of cl. 7 for \$4,158.75; est. Waiter Sheriffs, minor, guard.'s first annual acct. apprvd.; est. Elizabeth Ludwig, inv., apprst., and wds. awrd. apprved., and leave given to sell pers. prop.; est. Jacob Ludwig, inv., apprst., and wds. awrd. apprvd.; est. Caroline Newman, pf. of hrshp. ent.; est. Emanuel Strauss, will prov. and admittd. to prob.; est. Francis A. Klav, exec. ord. to file final acct. within five days.

COUNTY COURT. 11. In the matter of voluntary assignment of Henry B. Bryant, ordered entered as prepared Henry B. Bryans, order nisi ten days. 1,501. In the matter of est. Josiah L. James, on trial.
632. In the matter of alleged insanity of Mrs.
James W. Mullins, jury impanelled, cause
heard; verdict, insane and not a paaper. Judg-

THE CALL. JUDGES DRUMNOND AND BLOODERT—The hearing of the barbed wire patent cases.

APPELLATE COURT—Not in session this week.

JUDGE GARY—979 on old calendar, and 38, 108 to 140, inclusive, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, and 151. on new calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—15, 17, 18, 22, No. 19, Roubick v. St. Wenceslaus Society, on hearing. JUDGE JAMESON—L. 17, 18, 22, No. 19, ROUDICE V. St. Wenceslaus Society, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—200 to 259/4, inclusive, except 262 and 283. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—202 to 310, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2, 3, 4. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 16 on old calendar on hearing.

CRIMINAL COURT—1, 217, 1, 218, 1, 219, 1, 222, 1, 226, 1, 230, 1, 232, 1, 236, and 1, 277.

COUNTY COURT—Same as yesterday.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General b VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS. JUDGE ROGERS—Mary Schroeder v. Timothy O'Sullivan; verdict, \$187, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN-2,965, Patrick Saunders v.
Charles Creighton and Thomas Davis; debt
\$1,000, damages \$1,600, and to be discharged on
payment of damages.—B. J. Bennett v. E. B.
Druper; judgt., \$200.—388, Stephen F. Gaie v.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. YESTERDAT'S PROCEEDINGS. OTTAWA, May 18 .- Following are the Supreme Court proceedings this day:
ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

ADVISAMENT DOCKET.

28. Stratton v. C. C. Horse Railway Company; reversed and remanded.

30. Fisher v. Rogers, Jr., et al.; affirmed.

35. Horr v. People ex rel.; reversed.

40. Hollenback, administratir, v. County of Winnebago; affirmed. Dickey, J., dissents.

42. Lewis, administrator, v. County of Winnebago; affirmed. Dickey, J., dissents.

48. Heaps v. Dunham; reversed and remanded.

REHEARING DOCKET. REHEARING DOCKET.

21. Peck v. Archeart; reversed and rema
25. Jenkins, Assignee, etc., v. Greenebaun
cision reversed and remanded.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

1. Robbins v. People; affirmed.

5. Hanrahan v. People; affirmed with directions. 8. Fox v. People; reversed and remanded. CIVIL DOCKET.

7. Schofield v. Tompkins; affirmed.
21. Bromley v. Goodwin; affirmed.
25. People ex rel. v. Thatcher; affirmed.
26. Bristol et al. v. County of Carroll; affirmed,
30. Gillet v. Booth; reversed and remanded.
34. German National Bank v. Meadowcraft; affirmed.
38. Fisher v. Green; affirmed.
40. Yeates v. Briggs; affirmed.
43. Caruthers v. McNeill et al.; reversed and

43. Caruthers v. McNeill et al.; reversed and remanded.
44. Van Dorn v, Leeper; decision affirmed.
45. Wilmington Star Mining Company v. Allen et al.; decision affirmed.
47. Ward, Receiver, etc., v. Farwell et 'al.; affirmed. Sheldon, J., dissents.
52. Small et al. v. Stagg; affirmed.
54. Gibbons et al. v. Hoag; decision affirmed.
55. Talcott v. Schuh; dismissed.
57. Gardner et al. v. Commercial National Bank; affirmed.
63. Cawley et al. v. People, for use, etc.; affirmed. irmed. 65. Rice v. Chatfield; affirmed. 67. Clark et al. v. Manning et al.; decision af-

rmed. 69. Tenney et al. v. Foote; affirmed. 72. Schwarz v. Bradley et al.; affirmed. 75. Hardin v. Forsyth et al.; affirmed. 76. Hardin v. Kirk et al.; affirmed. 78. Sumner, administratrix, etc., v. Sisson et al.; decision reversed and remanded.
79. Williams v. Galt; affirmed.
84. Chlcago & Western Indiana Bailroad Company v. Maroney et al.; affirmed.
85. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. Doolin et al.; affirmed.
86. Barstow et al. v. McLachlan; decision affirmed. 89. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company v. Campbell; decision affirmed.

92. Brown v. Luehrs; decision affirmed.

96. Ottoman Cahvey Company v. Dane et al.;

affirmed.

91. Ward, Receiver, etc., v. Johnson; décision affirmed. Scott, J., dissents.

100. Chamberiain et al. v. Garrick et al.; reversed and remanded, with directions.

102. Turner et al. v. H. &. S. Railroad Company; affirmed. affirmed.

103. Nevins et alay. Gourley et al.; reversed and remanded.

The Princess Frederika's Husband.

The Baron von Pawel ammingen, just married to Princess Frederika's Husband.

The Baron von Pawel ammingen, just married to Princess Frederika's of Hanover, has had a romantic history. He was for some time a student of the college at boburg, which he quitted early in life for a commission in the Hanoverian army. On a coutbreak of the rupture between Austria and Prussis he took part in the battle of Langensaiza, and was taken prisoner with the King, and accompanied him in his retreat to Vienna. His strong attachment to the fallen dynasty led to his endeavor to raise a Gueiphic legion in France for the recovery of the tost throne. Por this be was impeached for high treason by the Prussian authorities, was tried by default in his absence, and found quilty. This sentence has never been revoked, and the Baron caunot now enter any portion of the German dominions without being subject to arrest. The family have long been settled at Coburg; his father is the Minister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and manages the ducal property.

oad, and occupies extensive according to a consistency of the sect, it will be remembered, from This is the sect, it will be remembered, from this is the sect, it will be remembered, from the sect, it has been proposed to send missionaries to convert the

THE TORY DEFEAT.

Political Parties in England—Mr. Glad-stone on the Situation.

The Fortnightig Review for May contains a remarkable article, entitled "The Conserv-ative Collapse." It is in the form of "a letter from a Liberal to an old Conservative," and its authorship is generally credited to the new Prime Minister, which, of course, adds to its importance and significance. Speaking of the two great parties in England, the writer says:

of the two great parties in England, the writer says:

In the Parliament which immediately followed the Reform act there sat on the opposition benches of the House of Commons not more, at the outside, than 145 Conservatives. That Parliament existed for only two sessions. There was no regular or systematic opposition. The leader of Conservatism frankly announced that he was aware of the altered position in which he stood, and seemed thereby to intimate that the balance of Parliamentary forces, as commonly understood, was no more. Yet the two sessions of that Parliament may challenge comparison with any blennial period of our history for the work done in them, and that alike for its quality and its quantity. It registered the two enor-

ment may challenge comparison with any biennial period of our history for the work done in them, and that alike for its quality and its quantity. It registered the two enormous achievements of the Negro Emancipation act and the Poor Law Amendment act; and, besides these, it dealt effectively with a group of questions of the first class, such as the Bank Charter act, the East India Company's Charter act, the Irish Church, and the Irish Coercion act.

Can we, by a gaze into the future, obtain any light upon the coming destiny of the Conservative power in our country? Plainly its trials are not at an end. Financial deficiency, as the Whigs had good cause to know in and after 1841, has this among other awkward incidents, that it is apt to be remembered on account of the heavy trail that it draws behind it. By the recent measure on the probate duties, and by the unexampled manner in which that measure was passed through Parliament, has been opened up the question of the comparative taxation laid on personal and on real property, on large fortunes and on small; and such a question once opened, however temperately it may be handled, can hardly be closed without the adoption of some provisions unpalatable to the party, and calculated not so much to diminish its strength as to procure the impression that its strength is being diminished, and thereby to enhance its difficulties. The thoroughly popular character of the recent elections has given a powerful impulse to the demand for household suffrage in the counties, and the timidly obstructive policy of the Tory party on that subject has so dissociated them from the sympathies of the non-urban population that, in all likelihood, the first effect of the measure will tend further to reduce their share in the representation, although it is also possible that after a time the liberal enfranchisement of the rural laborers, together with the consequent redistribution of seats, may be found to have given it a permanent increase. And further, sharing the sentiments of my party,

position in the councils of Europe which was never lost; by childish alarms about the headlong changes always threatened as the sure consequences of liberal, or, as it is termed, radical accession to power; or even by drawing on that worthier resource, the large stock of sheer buildog courage on which every body of defeated Englishmen, and, not least of all, the Tories, can fall back. Still, as "action and reaction are equal and in opposit directions," so there is this consolation for those now undermost in the great palæstra of the day that something in the nature of Toryism or Conservatism, or call it what you will, is not only an essential condition, but is also a large substantive constituent or factor of our natural life.

The Liberal party is like an heir who had been confidently looking forward to his succession, but who, on coming into it, finds it twice as valuable as he had expected. With great powers come great temptations. It remains to be seen whether this party will be able to command itself, as it commands its adversaries, and to maintain in the Parliament the union, self-command, and moderation which it has shown in the elections. It has borne bad times; can it bear the good? It has lived through the frowns of France; will it surrender its virtue to her smiles? It has thriven on the stony ground of persecution; will it perish, like the strongest of the abortive seeds in the parable, choked amid the "thorns" of a high prosperity?

The reliance of the wiser men of the Conservative party must, however, be in the main upon themselves. Many who may not have much wisdom now will acquire it through adversity. But what will be the first lesson it will teach them? what the first glimmering of their hopes? May it not lie in their perceiving that the Conservatism; that it did not correspond with the model of Peel or Wellington, or even of their own Lord Derby; that they must shape again a policy which, if somewhat stiff and narrow, shall yet be modest, manly, upright, self-denying, assiduously practical? L

THE UNIT RULE.

The Precedents All Against It. The right of a State Convention to instruct delegates to the National Convention and de-prive them of individual volition will be one of the earliest questions to be determined by the Chicago Convention, and the decision will undoubtedly have an important bearing upon the subsequent action of that body. The history of the question is this: The Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860 assembled in response to calls for delegates from "each Congressional district." gates from "each Congressional district."
The succeeding Conventions, including that of 1876, were held under a call for each State to send a number of delegates "equal to twice the number of its members of Congress," or "twice the number of its Presidential Electors." The Chicago Convention calls for "two delegates from each Congressional district and four at large from each State."

The rules on this question adopted by the Conventions of 1808, 1872, and 1876 are as follows:

CONVENTION OF 1868.

"Rule 2. Four votes shall be cast by the delegates at large of each State, each Congressional district shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman.

"Rule 6. In the record of the vote by the States the vote shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the vote of any State shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for or against any proposition or for or against any candidate."

CONVENTION OF 1872.

"Each State shall be entitled to double its Senatorial and Congressional votes according to the last apportionment."

CONVENTION OF 1876.

for Gen. Grant, but was divided on the choice of a Vice-President. The Pennsylvania Convention instructed its delegates to vote as a unit for Gov. Curtin. On the first roil-cail the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation announced the solid vote of the State as directed by the Convention. One of the delegates objected, and insisted upon his right, notwithstanding the instructions of the State Convention and the opposition of his colleagues, to have his vote recorded for another candidate, and the Convention "overwhelmingly" sustained this claim, and the votes of twenty-three States were divided between different candidates.

At the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, when the roil was called on the second ballot for a Presidential candidate, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation announced 58 votes for Hartranft. Immediately Mr. J. Smith Suthey, one of the Pennsylvania delegates, rose to a point of order and stated that the vote of Pennsylvania was not correctly represented; that he and his colleagues, representing the Sixth Congressional District, desired to cast their votes for James G. Blaine; that they had asked the Chairman of the delegation to report that fact, but he declined to do so, and he asked that their votes be recorded for Blaine. Two other delegates expressed the like desire. The Chairman, Mr. McPherson, then ruied: "It is the right of any and every member to vote his sentiments in this Convention." From this decision an appeal was taken. It was contended on one side by the Hon. John Cessna and others "that the Pennsylvania convention which elected the delegates passed unanimously a resolution instructing them to vote for Hartranft and to cast the vote as a unit, as the majority of the delegates should direct," and that the action was final. Mr. Oliver, a delegate from Pennsylvania, said that "the State, not the separate districts, sent the delegate from Pennsylvania, said that "the State, not the separate districts, sent the delegate," Col. R. W. Thompson. of Indiana, insisted that when a pers contended that every State was supreme in its right to control its delegates, and that the National Convention could not interfere with that right. On the other hand, it was contended by the delegates who desired to vote for Mr. Blaine that the counties they represented were a unit for him, and that they would be false to their constituents if they voted for any one else; and they insisted that under the sixth rule, which required the Chairman to announce the number of votes for or against any candidate in case of a division, they were entitled to have their votes so cast. Col. R. G. Ingersoll said: "We cannot afford to go to the country upon the ideas that a delegate can be forced against his will and against his conscience to vote for the man that he does not believe his constituents want." Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said: "Under the very existence and life of the Nation and the Republican party it is the right of every man to cast his own vote." Mr. Atkins, of Kansas, argued that the real question was, "Whether the Convention of Pennsylvania shall make rules and laws for the National Convention is supreme and competent to make its own laws?" The question was then submitted to the Convention, the Chairman's ruling was sustained by a vote of 395 to 354, and the Pennsylvania vote was divided accordingly.

Examination has not disclosed any other

ruling was sustained by a vote of 395 to 354, and the Pennsylvania vote was divided accordingly.

Examination has not disclosed any other case in which "the unit rule" issue was passed upon in any Republican National Convention. It will be seen that the precedents are against the enforcement in the National Convention of the instructions of State Conventions when individual delegates protest against being compelled to follow them. The liberty of action of the delegate has in all disputed cases thus far been maintained. Unquestionably this is in accordance with the tendencies of Republican sentement and the wisest methods of party action. There may be instances when a departure from instructions may involve some breach of faith on the part of a delegate, but, of course, a National Convention must lay down rules of procedure that are generally just, and must presume that its individual members will act as men of honor. It is not probable that the Chicago Convention next month will depart from the usages of its predecessors, and enforce "the unit rule" in the case of any State against the protests of individual delegates. In fact, political historyshows—and so it should be—that the real strength of a candidate in a close contest lies in the men who are freely and sincerely his supporters, and not in those who are made to vote for him involuntarily. The probability is daily increasing that the June Convention will be no exception to the rule. The way to make a State delegation really "solid" for the candidate whom its people want is to select for delegates trustworthy men who are known to be sincerely and from conviction his supporters. This plan is men who are known to be sincerely and from conviction his supporters. This plan is a sure one, while "instructions" and "unit rules" are uncertain.

OBITUARY.

Sanford E. Church.

New York Sun, May 15.

A dispatch from Rochester last night announced the death of Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, of the Court of Appeals, at his home

in Albion, Orleans County, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He began feeling ill and com-plained of dizziness and lack of vitality while at the Orleans County National Bank about 8 p. m. He was assisted at once to his residence on State street. Immediately his family physician, Dr. Lewis, was summoned to attend him but before medical assist-ance could be rendered he was dead. The physician pronounces apopiexy as the cause of death,

of death.

Sanford E. Church was born in Milford, Otsego County, N. Y., April 18, 1815, his parents, who were of English descent, having removed there from Connecticut. When he was quite young the family moved to Monroe County, and in 1834 he made his residence in Orleans County, where he remained until he died. He received an academic education in Monroe Academy. He studied law and rose rapidly in his profession, and at the age of 20 settled in Albion, the place of his decease. Mr. Church was elected a member of the Assembly in 1842 and Lileutenant-Governor in 1850, when Horatio Seymour, who was on the same ticket, was defeated for Governor, and Washington Hunt waselected. In 1852 Mr. Church was rediccted Lieutenant-Governor at the same time. In 1857 Mr. Church was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time. In 1857 Mr. Church was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time. In 1857 Mr. Church was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and his astute legal mind, rare accomplishments, and sagacity made him a prominent member of that body. He was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals May 17, 1870, running against his old law-partner, Henry R. Selden. He was nominated in the Convention by Richard O'Gorman, in behalf of the New York delegation. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee at that time was Samuel J. Tilden.

In politics Judge Church was always a Democrat. A former associate on the Bench said of him last night: "Judge Church was preëminently a constitutional lawyer and statesman. He would have been, beyond all question, nominated for the Presidency if Peter Cagger had survived one day." At the time that Mr. Cagger was killed by an accident in Central Park, the arrangements had been made for the nomination of Lieut.-Gov. Church the following day for the Presidency.

He received a complimentary nomination for President in the National Convention of Sanford E. Church was born in Milford.

dency.

He received a complimentary nomination for President in the National Convention of 1868, when the New York delegation was led by Samuel J. Tilden.

Judge Church's term would have expired Dec. 31, 1884. His unexpired term may be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate now in session.

The Russian Order of St. Anne in Maine.

St. Prissburg Golos.

The Russian Government has sent to Mr. August Gamlin, Mayor of the City of Bangor, in the United States, the Order of St. Anne of the second degree and the certificates. This is Mr. Gamlin's reward for police services rendered to the Russians who went on the Cimbris to the United States, and staid in the State of Maine, where they received so much generous sympathy from American citizens. Our Boston correspondent says: "This recognition by the Russian Government of the services of an American citizen will not be lost upon Americans, who are rather soft so far as European orders and distinctions are concerned."

China and Russia are going to war. We may now expect to have dispatches something after this style:

"China Waller—Me meetee heapee Lussian thoops; me knockee 'em all into a clocker through the china and the china chin

HOMEOPATHY.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association Yesterday.

Diphtheria the Subject of an Resay and Subsequent Discussion.

The Views of Various Physicians Regarding the Disease-Miscellaneous Business.

The twenty-sixth annual convocation of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Associa-tion began its first business session yesterday morning in the rooms of the Coal Exchange at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. J. H. Beaumont, of Freeport, who called the Convention to order at 10:20 o'clock, the following members being present: Drs. J. H. Smith, Spark, Saunders, Bedford, Duncan, and Beebe, of Chicago; Dr. Kenner, of Princeton; Dr. J. H. Beammont, of Freeport; Drs. Gross and Wilks, of Chicago; Dr. Burnside, Belvidere; Drs. J. S. Mitchell and E. A. Small, Chicago; Dr. M. C. Sturtevant, Morris; Dr. L. H. Prati, Wheaton; Drs. D. A. Colton, W. H. Burt, Chicago; Drs. R. N. Tooker, C. H. Evana, and A. Miller, of Chicago; Dr. F. H. Foste, Chicago. Dr. Duncan, of Chicago, offered the follow-

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

1. To change the committees to bureau;

2. Unite pathology, physiology, and histogy.

3. Unite nervous diseases, psychology, and electricity.

4. Add sanitary science to hygiene.

5. Unite materia medica and provings.

6. Unite medical education, jurispredence, and legislation.

7. Unite statistics and neerology.

8. Drop the committee on chemistry.

neerology. 8. Drop the committee on charistry.

They were adopted by a unanimous vota. The Secretary, Dr. E. A. Ballard, of Chicago, read the credentials of the following members of the New York State Society Dr. C. E. Swift, of Auburn; Dr. R. S. Bisho of Medina; Dr. R. A. Adams, of Rochested delegates to the Convention, and, upon me tion of Dr. Mitchell, they were invited it take part in the discussions of the Convention.

A communication was received from the Pennsylvania State Society inclosing a copy of the proceedings of its last annual convention, and requesting that the favor be reciprocated. The letter closes with a hope that a spirit of brotherly love and fraternal feeling will be the result of the present expression of the present express

feeling will be the result of the present exrespondence.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Clinical Medicine, then called up
the various reports and papers prenared by
the members of the Committee. The folowing medical papers were presente
and read: "Hepatic Abscess, Causelby Impacted Calculi," by Dr. S. Whitman, of Belvidere, Ill. "Why Should
Homeopathic Physicians Be Atraid to
Use Quinine," by Dr. H. N. Kenner, of
Princeton, Ill. The latter paper was discussed by the Secretary, who stated that he
was not aware that there were cowards in the
profession, and thought the use of quinine
was not looked upon with fear by a single
follower of Hahnemann. He though
quinine could be profitably used, but it
should be indicated in every case.

A FAPER ON "DIPHTHERIA,"

should be indicated in every case.

A PAPER ON "DIPHTHERIA,"
by Dr. Holman, of Warren, Ill., was read by Dr. Mitchell, who followed with a paper of the same subject, written by himself. Dr. Mitchell's paper was listened to with great attention by the members. He gave the stails of several peculiarly interesting cases of malignant diphtheria in Checago which came under his observation during the past season, giving a one of the new features of this dreaded disease which had come to his notice during the past winter a propensity of the nucous swelling to reappear after the throat had given every evidence of a perfect cure.

Dr. Sturtevant, of Morris, spoke of the rapid increase of diphtheria in his practice. He said that he was becoming alarmed, and had noticed that there was a growing tentore. said that in many instances the would get beyond the control of and he thought that the physician a promise relief, but should warn pa

friends that care must be observed.

Dr. W. Burt, of Chicago, instanced the case of a young lady who had, after apparent recovery, exerted herself too much and had died unconscious.

Dr. R. N. Foster, of Chicago, said that in his opinion the cure of diphtheria depended entirely upon the extent of poison in the system of the patient. Death was, in his opinion, certain where the poison was over the period of the remedies were beneficial, but a certain per cent of the cases would prove fatal in spite of the remedies, and a certain per cent would RECOVER WITHOUT A PHYSICAD'S SKEVICES. RECOVER WITHOUT A PHYSICAIN'S SERVICES

dies, and a certain per cent would
RECOVER WITHOUT A PHYSICAIN'S SERVICE.
Ninety-nine per cent of children under a years of age will die, and he had no considence in the cyanuret of mercury.

Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, defended cyanuret of mercury, and stated that he advised the use of hot whisky as a gargle in the early stages of the disease.

Dr. A. G. Beebe was convinced that the prevalence of diphtheria was due in a great measure to defective sewerage. He had no confidence in the efficacy of sulphur, and thought cyanuret of mercury the best remedy in existence.

The debate was closed by Dr. Mitchell. He thought cyanuret of mercury an effective remedy in some cases, but he had used it in many cases during the past winter without the slightest benefit. He believed, with Dr. Foster, that the amount of blood-poison determined the chances of recovery. He thought whisty a good remedy. He would treat a patient as though he had been bitten by a poisonous snake, and would fill him full of whisky. He believed in prevention, and thought a city like Chicago should have a Public Health Committee composed of physicians and druggists, which should make a study of epidemic diseases. He complimented Dr. De Wolf on the excellence of his work in the City Health Department, but contended that no one man could successfully cope with an epidemic in its worst form.

Dr. Foster believed that he could tell the members something good as well as new. He sail va was abundant and the act of swallowing very painful, it should be syphoned out of the mouth by a catheter or it towel. He indorsed fully the virtues of whisky. The whisky should be used as a coid sprayand kept in a bottle packed in chopped ice. The throat should be sprayed as often as the patient demanded it, and he believed thus administered whisky was not only beneficial, but a positive luxury to the sufferer.

The Apternoon session

dinner.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was called to order at 3 o'clock. The relation of business was postponed to a the President to read his annual addr which had been neglected at the more session.

which had been neglected at the morning session. Dr. Beaumont then proceeded to thank the Association for the great honor of selecting him as their presiding officer. He congratulated the members upon the growth and prosperity of the Association, and, predicting a continuance of this success, said that the virtues of the doctrines of the school of medicine founded by Hahnemann were now acknowledged the world over. In "union there was strength," and every practitioner in the State should identify himself with the Society. There were many drones who pretended to practice homeopathy who were a drawback to the honest physician, in that they knew nothing of the intrinsic merits and curative properties of homeopathic medicines, and were not justly entitled to the honorable title of a physician. He advised the formation of auxiliary societies throughout the State, each one to embrace four counties, to meet every week, at which meetings the physicians might discuss subjects of interest, and obtain the advice of the older and more experienced members of the profession. Dr. Beaumont concluded his interesting address by a feeling allusion to the deaths of Dr. Woodyait of Chicago and Dr. Currier of Sycamore. Drs. Foster, Pratt, and Van Liew were appointed a committee upon the President's address. THE REGULAR ORDER OF MUSINESS.

THE REGULAR ORDER OF MUSINESS was then taken up. Dr. W. D. McAffee, Rockford, read a paper on "Psychology as Nervous Diseases." This was followed a paper by Dr. E. A. Smail, the vetera homeopathist of Chicago, upon "Clinical O read by Dr. Ballard in the abswriter. Dr. R. N. Foster, of Clowed with remarks on "Obstetn Several other papers were reafternoon, and the Association until this morning at 10 o'clock.

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